The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Startling News from the Department of the South.

A Monster Rebel Ram Completed at Savannah.

The British Steamer Fingal Transformed into a Formidable Iron-Clad.

Her Armament a Very Heavy One.

Our Fleet in Constant Expectation of a Visit from Her.

Two Other Rams Nearly Completed at Charleston.

ON BOARD THE VERMONT,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

It seems the settled and inevitable policy of our Government to refuse the teachings of experience, and to regard ten tons of "cure" as better than one ounce of "prevention."

Despite the lessons given us by the Hollins *Turtle*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Arkansas*, our fleet, as I write, lies comparatively at the mercy of the monster ram which the rebels of Savannah have just completed, and placed under command of the renegade, J. PEMBROKE JONES, formerly of the United States Navy, and more lately Chief Executive Officer of the exploded *Merrimac*.

From where I write I can see the garrisons of Fort Welles, and the other works on Hilton Head, busily mounting heavy guns, and strengthening the bomb-proof of the immense powder magazine, which lies between Fort Welles and the Hospital. Immediately to the right of Gen. HUNTER'S quarters, the ramparts swarm with busy streams of men, dragging heavy ordnance into position, and completing the stockades and other defensive works in that vicinity. From the top of the old plantation house, the signal flags, under Lieut. TAFFT, are busily working, exchanging communications with Braddock's Point, (the nearest signal station to Fort Pulaski,) Seabrooke, Elliot's Plantation and the various military posts which command the creeks dividing the island on which Hilton Head is situated from the mainland.

Frequent interviews have been had during the past week between Commodore DUPONT and Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, their object being, it is supposed, to concert a thorough system of coöperative defence between the land and naval forces in the event of the expected attack. We have reliable information that the two rams in Charleston harbor are nearly, if not quite, ready for service, and will be used mainly to protect the harbor, and convoy vessels out and in through the Blockading Fleet. They are small, however, though formidable, and can hardly be used to advantage or with safety at any great distance from shore. They have conical revolving turrets, an improvement on the *Monitor*, and these turrets and their sides are cased with railroad iron, mainly sent down from the railroads which the rebels have destroyed in their different retreats through Virginia.

The great ram which now threatens us from Savannah is of very different proportions, being the Scotch steamer *Fingal*, razeed and thoroughly mailed (the secess claim that she is shot-proof against our heaviest guns) with railroad iron brought down from Chattanooga, Atlanta and the other main depôts of railroad business in Georgia. It is claimed for her that she is perfectly seaworthy, her heavy guns being mounted on elevating platforms, which can be lowered to the bottom of her hold, seven feet below her water-line, when she is at sea. These guns are raised by means of screws when she is prepared for action, and are said to number fourteen,—two 120-pounders rifled, four 50 pounders rifled, six 10-inch columbiads, made at the Tredegar Iron Works, and two brass 24-pounder howitzers to sweep the after and fore parts of her deck in case of her being boarded, and to be used with grape and canister against any vessel that may attempt to grapple with this marine destroyer.

It is matter of sincere congratulation that the *Crusader* joined us a couple of days ago,—her gallant commander, Capt. RHIND, being, of all men in the navy, the very one best suited to such desperate work as we may shortly have in these waters. The presence of the *Paul Jones* with her heavy armament is also an advantage; but it cannot be denied, and should not be concealed that without the aid of a floating battery of the *Monitor* class, Flag-Officer DUPONT'S blockading squadron is in danger of annihilation. The time has come in which we must talk plainly or perish. The navy cannot plead, if sunk or smashed up into match-timber, that it has won a "strategic victory," and that it has succeeded in its dearest and most necessary wish when driven, routed, crippled and disabled before a conquering enemy.

It should be known, far and wide, that the fleet on which such lavish eulogies have been bestowed, and which, by its important action in capturing the rebel forts in this harbor, first raised and revived the drooping spirits of the North after months of continued disaster and blundering by the land forces; that this fleet, so important in itself, and so absolutely essential to the safety of Gen. HUNTER'S entire army, is now exposed to the attack of engines of destruction against which it has no adequate means of defence. Let this once be known, and I think the generous instincts of all true lovers of their country will indignantly demand that one or more iron-mailed vessels of the class required to combat rams shall be immediately placed at Commodore DUPONT'S disposal for service in Port Royal and Charleston harbors.

And with the destruction of the navy, should such be accomplished, the rebels will, in all human probability, be enabled to wrest back from us every foot of ground now under shelter of the Union flag in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The small force left with Gen. HUNTER, further and largely reduced of late, in order to furnish renewed legions to fill the burial-trenches and choke up the hospitals of the Virginia Peninsula, can scarcely hope, for any length of time, to successfully resist the masses of secession troops now held in readiness on the mainland opposite Port Royal and Hilton Head Islands. If once the ram succeeds in crushing our gunboats, the secess will have obtained an unmolested crossing for the rafts and barges, which they are known to have been busily building of late in every creek, bayou and streamlet along the mainland shore; and then farewell to the gallant soldiers of the Department of the South!

I have talked with many of the most intelligent army officers at Hilton Head (chiefly regulars,) on this subject; and all agree in regarding as hazardous in the extreme their positions at that point and at Beaufort, should our navy once lose its present absolute supremacy over the waters and waterways around these islands. What can be done, however, with mere wooden vessels or small gunboats (a few of them lightly armored on the bow,) against such a monster as this Savannah ram? Not a vessel here but the *Paul Jones* carries metal of sufficient weight to injure the railroad plating of such an antagonist, and the old and unwieldy storeship *Vermont*, on which our gallant Commodore's flag is now hoisted, would be nothing but a mere plaything for the tremendous ram to butt hither and thither, and make fun of (as a cat plays with a mouse,) before sending it to the bottom. I seldom write for the newspapers; but when I see things going on in this manner, and hear our senior officers sadly confessing that they know very well "it will take the Navy Department months even to *think* of sending the necessary help here," I cannot regard myself as doing wrong in preparing the mind of the country, either to make the Navy Department act properly and promptly, or to prepare itself for shortly hearing of some great calamity.

MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1862.

The excitement produced by the expectation of the ram making her appearance is unabated, and preparations to receive her are still vigorously pushed forward by both land and naval forces. Yesterday, three contrabands came down the river from Savannah in a boat, reporting themselves perfectly familiar with the condition of a floating battery which the rebels have at Savannah in addition to the *Fingal*. They state that the battery is a complete failure, leaking, unseaworthy; that its engines will not work, and that the platforms for the guns are so badly made that the concussion of a discharge dismounts the pieces. This information was regarded as necessary to be taken with a grain of salt, as negroes knowing so much could not have found it easy to escape, and the rebels attempted a trick of this kind, with reference to the *Merrimac*, for the purpose of throwing the Union forces off their guard.

Ordnance and ordnance stores are being issued in large quantities to all the forts and posts in the department, and swarms of soldiers are detailed on fatigue duty at the defences. At this post alone two full regiments of white soldiers and a portion of the First South Carolina Volunteers, (colored,) are busy completing the defences.

I have just seen the negroes whom Col. BARTON sent here from Fort Pulaski for examination by Gen. HUNTER. One of them, the most intelligent, informed me that the battery is sheathed with railroad iron, the plates being 12 inches in thickness. She mounts 10 10-inch columbiads, four on either side, and one at either end, and a Capt. ANDERSON commands her. The negro said he had been a waiter at the Pulaski House, and does not pretend to have worked, as was at first reported, upon the floating battery or the ram. He picked up his information from the conversation of officers and others frequenting the hotel. He is fully corroborated by the other two, both of whom have been house servants in Savannah, one of them being a slave of Major GORDON, of that city; and my impression is that they are honest in what they have stated. They report the soldiers as living on quarter rations, with the exception of corn meal, which is said to be abundant.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Body of Them at Ozark—Important Capture by Our Forces—Another Body Defeated at Kirksville—A Large Number Killed and Wounded—Operations in the North, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 7.

At daylight on the morning of the 2d Col. SAWTHER, with a band of 125 rebels, attacked Capt. BUCK'S command of 75 Federals at Ozark. Capt. BUCK having been apprized of the meditated attack, fired and abandoned his tents, and withdrew into the brush, soon after which the enemy rode into the light of the burning camp, and called upon our men to surrender.

BUCK responded with a volley of musket balls, and emptied several saddles, when the rebels broke and run, losing most of their arms and a portfolio containing the muster-rolls and correspondence. The enemy had two killed and several wounded. After retreating forty miles from Forsyth, on the White River, BUCK attacked them at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and killed three of them, wounded seven, and captured twenty-five horses, twenty guns, most of the clothing and saddles of the men, with 200 letters, and the original authority from the War Department of the "Confederate States, authorizing Col. JANOTHER to organize a regiment of partizan rangers for service in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois."

COFFEY, HUGHES and TRACEY are making strong efforts to get a footing in the State, but the activity of our troops has so far prevented it. The citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State Militia. Thirty-five companies have already been organized, fifteen of which have been armed, and are now chasing guerrillas and assisting our troops to maintain quiet. There is an excited state of feeling, and "Death to the guerrillas" is the motto. Seven guerrillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens who joined together for a fox-chase. The time for resort to law, or waiting for the Government or troops has gone by, and loyal citizens are determined to take matters into their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders and guerrillas.

HUDSON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 8.

Col. MCNEILL'S forces came up with parties of guerrillas a few miles northeast of Kirksville, in Adair County, yesterday morning, and followed them skirmishing into town, where a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 150 killed, 40 wagons of supplies and ten wagon loads of arms. PORTER'S forces are scattered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 8.

Gen. MERRILL, during active operations against guerrillas in the Northeast, will call able-bodied loyal men to his assistance, and subsist his command off the Secessionists. The jurisdiction of the Provost-Marshal-General of this State has been extended over Illinois and Iowa.

Recruiting in this city is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is but little doubt that the eight regiments called for under the President's first proclamation will soon be full. Recruits from the country are coming in rapidly, and people are fast placing themselves on one side or the other.

Advices from the Indian Territory report that Col. CROSS and his rebel force retreated from Fort Davis toward Boggy Dépôt, and Fort Gibson is now held by the Nationals.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Col. HOVEY'S regiment is stationed 23 miles south of Helena. In a skirmish, six miles below, on Saturday, they lost one killed and one wounded. The rebels had several killed.

It is reported that a fight took place on Sunday between two companies of Nationals, acting as escort to a provision train of 60 and a body of Texan cavalry, at the mouth of St. Francis River. The former were dispersed and many of the captured wagons destroyed. The same day ninety Nationals, fifteen miles above Helena, were surprised and all killed or captured except two.

Col. DANIELS, of the First Missouri Cavalry, has arrived at Madison, Ark.

A detachment of Indiana troops, under Col. FITCH, has been sent out on the Jacksonport road from Helena to intercept the Texans, which had not returned up to last night.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders Issued by the War Department.

Persons Liable to be Drafted Not to Leave the Country, State or County.

Those Who Discourage Enlistments to be Arrested and Punished.

Good Effect of the Drafting Order on Enlistments.

Plenty of Arms for the New Levies.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

An Order to Prevent the Evasion of Military Duty and for the Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

First—By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy-Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby athorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate at Washington City, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second—Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost-Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or dépôt, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or dépôt, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Order Authorizing the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered: First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER.

Secretary STANTON'S order about dodging the draft produces a decided fluttering, and forms the general topic of conversation everywhere. All recognize the propriety of the objects sought to be attained, but some doubt whether the means are adequate. Complaint is also made that the order is not so clearly worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction. It is thought that a literal construction of the second section of the order would put an end to all travel. It is understood, however, that the order is only intended to apply to persons absenting themselves from their county or State under circumstances warranting the suspicion that they are trying to avoid enrollment for drafting purposes, and that the ordinary course of travel through the country will not be materially interfered with.

Secretary SEWARD publishes an order about passports to foreign countries, showing that Mr. STANTON'S order is only intended to last till the draft under the present call is completed. Leaving the country cannot, of course, be wholly prohibited. There are dozens of points along the Canada frontier where travel cannot be stopped without inaugurating a system of blockade as rigid as we now have for the rebel border; but it is supposed that the mere promulgation of the order, and its enforcement at the principal points of leaving the country, will accomplish all that is desired.

EFFECT OF THE DRAFTING ORDERS.

Congressmen from different States who have arrived here since the drafting orders were issued, all represent the effect on volunteering as most happy. It begins to be thought probable that it will not be necessary in several States to draft at all for the first call, and that an extra ten days may even be given to try volunteering for the second three hundred thousand. The effect in Kentucky and Maryland, however, it is believed, will be to drive large numbers of young men into the rebel army, which result Kentucky Union men declare to be precisely what they want.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by railroad companies, to exempt their employes from the militia, It has decided that none but locomotive employes in actual employment when the draft is made can be exempted. The exception of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practicing an art necessary to military operations, and which, being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

Apprehensions having been expressed about the supply of arms for troops under new calls, it is proper to state that Government armories have been for months manufacturing at the rate of forty thousand per month. Heavy orders have also been sent abroad for importations for an emergency. The arms captured at Donelson, Island No. Ten, and elsewhere in the West, are being repaired and fitted for use at St. Louis. Large quantities of old arms are also at Pittsburgh and other places, which can speedily be converted into good weapons. MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, is here now making contracts for rifling and repairing old muskets.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The appointments for Tax Collectorships and Assorships begin to be crowded through rapidly. They have been delayed by the heavy rush of applications. Seven clerks have been kept busy for weeks merely sorting letters of recommendation, and making abstracts of them for the Secretary's eye. In the majority of appointments yet made the recommendation of the Congressman from the district has been followed, but several times set aside. In answer to an inquiry on the subject, Secretary CHASE says that great consideration is always given to Congressional recommendations, but they are not always final, as has been represented. It is expected that these appointments will be wholly or nearly completed next week.

GOV. MORGAN.

Gov. MORGAN has returned. The object of his mission has not transpired, though it is said to be successful.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has arrived. He had been talked of as a suitable General for Kentucky, but there is violent opposition from Kentuckians who retain the old bitterness arising from his prominence in emancipation controversies, and it is believed this opposition will insure his being sent to some other command.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE is here, on business, as is supposed, in connection with his negro regiment. Well-informed persons profess the belief that he will succeed in carrying his point with regard to it.

SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER.

Indignation is expressed at the attempt of a certain New-York paper to give the locality of BURNSIDE'S army. It has the unenviable notoriety of being alone of the whole Newspaper Press in doing so.

TARIFF DECISION.

Some time ago the New-York Smelting Company appealed from the decision of Collector BARNEY, subjecting to duty twenty per cent. of certain lead ore imported by them, and classified by the latter under section twenty of the act of March 2, 1861, as a mineral substance in a crude state, not otherwise provided for. The appellants claimed an entry for the article under section twenty-four, which provides on all raw or unmanufactured articles not herein enumerated or provided for a duty of two per centum advalorem. The Secretary of the Treasury says that one must fall under one of those provisions, and if it is conceded to be a mineral substance it is clearly enunciated and provided for in section 20. The language of science and of common life would equally define lead ore as a mineral substance in a crude state, and in my opinion it was properly assessed on the entry with a duty of twenty per centum.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

The stamp currency for change will, like other United States notes, be supplied from the Treasury to disbursing officers. No commissions will be paid to intermediate parties.

THE NAVY.

As the military draft is soon to commence, it is reasonably supposed that men familiar with the sea, such as New-England fishermen, will prefer to enter the navy, especially as strong inducements are presented in the form of prize money, of which recently large amounts have been secured. Among the latest captures is the *Memphis*, worth $500,000, by the *Magnolia*, with a crew of only seventy men. After deducting three-twentieths for the commanding officer of the fleet and of the capturing vessel, the remainder will be apportioned among the officers and men. The law also provides bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in action. The papers of the *Memphis* were received at the Navy Department to-day. Among them is a note addressed to Capt. CRUIKSHANKS, commanding that British steamer, by NATHANIEL LEVIN, of Charleston, accompanied by the gift of a chair, which, the writer says, adorned the breakfast-room of GEORGE WASHINGTON. This chair will probably be sold, with the other effects of that vessel, at the port of New-York.

PASSPORTS REFUSED.

A large number of applications were to-day made at the State Department for passports but refused. Notice is officially given by Secretary SEWARD that, until the requisition of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any such citizen of the United States, liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, correspondent of the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, was arrested at Arlington yesterday, by order of the Provost-Marshal, on the charge of writing letters accusing a number of the officers of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment with incompetency and neglect of duty. He was brought to this city and confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A number of members of Congress from different parts of the Union are here on military business.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY is here, among other prominent visitors.

THE CASE OF MR. BOWIE.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Maryland, appeared before the Provost-Marshal this morning, in obedience to a parole given last week, and was discharged on giving a further parole not to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

NO MORE PASSES.

The War Department has decided to issue no more passes to enter the lines of any of our armies. The whole business of granting passes to enter each army is turned over to its Commanding General.

CONTRACT FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

The contract for furnishing revenue stamps, under the recent act imposing stamp duties, was to-day awarded to BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 8.

The *Times* has a special from Trenton, Tenn., saying that Capt. PECK, with 43 men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, sent against FAULKNER'S Cavalry, who have been committing depredations in the vicinity of Humboldt, surprised them while resting, sleeping, five miles east of Dyersville, yesterday. Thirty rebels were killed, and 550 horses and a great portion of their arms taken. Most of those who escaped were left without arms or clothes. Seven Nationals were wounded, two seriously.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Retirement of Our Forces from Malvern Hill.

Concentration of a Heavy Rebel Force in the Vicinity.

Reconnoissance of the Country North of Malvern.

Extensive Rebel Earthworks Discovered.

Anderson, Longstreet and Toombs in Command of the Enemy.

Important Movements in Progress on the South Side of the James.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Gen. HOOKER remained at Malvern Hill until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's.

The rebels moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern.

They thought our whole army was moving toward Richmond, when our movement was merely a reconnoissance in force.

The gunboat *Southfield*, which has been aground for some days above City Point, was got off yesterday.

The rebels are reported as having appeared in considerable force. They made no further demonstration than to drive our men a short distance.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Country North of Malvern Hill Reconnoitered—Rebel Earthworks Discovered—Information from a Contraband—Arrival of Released Prisoners—Movements on the Other Side of the River, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

Yesterday, six companies of cavalry, under command of Capt. GREGG, were sent out to reconnoiter the country north of Malvern Hill. One company of the Sixth United States Cavalry, led by Lieut. S. M. WHITESIDE, formed the advance, and took the New-Market road. The remainder of the cavalry took the same road, but when about two miles from the Hill deployed through the woods on the left until they reached James River.

Lieut. WHITESIDE threw out skirmishers on each side of the road, with directions to proceed carefully, and halt for the main body to arrive before entering upon any open field. When two and a half miles from Malvern Hill, the main portion of the company and the skirmishers came simultaneously to the edge of an open field. The rebel videttes were discovered one and a half miles to the front. They were dismounted, and appeared to be free and careless as to anything that might be transpiring in the woods before them. Lieut. WHITESIDE reported the fact to Capt. GREGG, and offered to attempt to cage the videttes. While the Orderly was on his way with the message to Capt. GREGG, Lieut. WHITESIDE discovered an earthwork half a mile in the rear of the rebel videttes. The earthwork was partially concealed by woods. Capt. GREGG observed a continuation of the same work when he had arrived at the bank of the James River. The earthwork commences at James River, and, crossing the old turnpike and New-Market roads, extends in a northeast direction for a distance of one and one-fourth miles. A large encampment is believed to be behind the work. This new discovery caused Lieut. WHITESIDE to abandon his plan of surrounding the videttes. Upon the return of the cavalry, they were met by a contraband, who mistook them for "secesh," and readily replied to their inquiries. He said that Gen. ANDERSON had sent him to procure milk from a neighboring farm-house; and further stated that Gens. ANDERSON, LONGSTREET, TOOMBS, and a large force of rebels were behind the earthwork. He also said that the rebels were making preparations to attack us. The contraband was taken to headquarters.

Lieut. WHITESIDE left a sick bed for the sake of accompanying the expedition. Toward night, however, he became so exhausted as to render his return to camp near Westover a matter of necessity.

Yesterday afternoon the transports *Knickerbocker*, *State of Maine* and *Wilson Small* arrived from Eagan's Landing with about 3,000 released prisoners. Eagan's Landing is some four miles this side of Fort Darling. The men were obliged to walk under a hot sun from Richmond to the Landing, taking a circuitous route, which made the distance about twenty miles. They left Richmond on Tuesday. One soldier told me that he knew of twenty of his comrades who died on the road from exhaustion. The men agree in the statement that most of the rebel troops have left Richmond, and are encamped below, on each side of the James River. They also say that troops are continually arriving in Richmond on the Petersburgh Railroad, and are sent to join the forces on the river.

Several of our men witnessed the operation of testing cannon in Richmond, and judged that about one in six exploded. They heard considerable talk about the *Merrimac No. 2*, and were told by the rebels that that vessel *was* afloat.

The men disembarked from the transports at 7 P. M., and immediately went to the rear to rejoin their respective regiments.

Gen. HOOKER has received the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers. In consideration of the event, the officers and men under his command had a great rejoicing last Friday night. The musicians assembled *en masse* at his headquarters, and performed numerous national and patriotic airs. The Chief Commissary caused 200 lighted candles to be fixed in the branches of surrounding trees, the effect of which was surpassingly beautiful.

Important movements are progressing on the south side of James River, but they are of such a character as not to admit of disclosure at present.

Following are some of the names of the wounded at Malvern Hill last Tuesday:

James Rice, Co. D, 26th Pennsylvania.
Wm. P. Price, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts.
Joseph Keeker, Co. D, 26th Pennsylvania.
C. Morris, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
H. Phillips, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hogan, Co. A, 26th Pennsylvania.
Albert Newhall, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
John Emory, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. E. Greffery, Co. G, 11th Massachusetts.
James Mahony, 4th Virginia Battery—rebel.

WHIT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BRAVERY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 69.—The Commanding General takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a sword taken by Corp. RICHARD COX, Co. D, Tenth New-York Volunteers, from the body of a rebel officer in the battle of the Chickahominy, June 27, 1862. This sword, with the history of its capture, will be sent to the War Department, there to be deposited with the other trophies of the war. By command of Brig.-Gen. F. J. PORTER,

(Signed) FRED. T. LOCKE, A. A. G.

Headquarters SYKES' Division, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862. Official.

SAM. A. FOSTER,
Lieutenant and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Nearly the Whole Force Moving Toward the Enemy.

Stirring Events Expected Immediately.

Rumors of Heavy Fighting at Gordonsville Yesterday.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S HEADQUARTERS,
NEAR CULPEPPER, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Nearly the whole army of Virginia is now on the move forward in the direction of the enemy. Gen. MCDOWELL arrived here to-day, and fixed his headquarters at the fine residence of Mr. WALLACE, of the Washington *Star*. Gen. RICKETT'S, HARTSUFF'S and DURYEA'S commands came with him. Gen. BANKS' army, the portion that remained near Little Washington, is on the march. Gen. BANKS himself will to-night encamp at Woodville, a pleasant little place between here and Sperryville. He will be be on and probably beyond here by to-morrow night. His present destination I, of course, must not state. Louisa, a point further on, the importance of which will appear, if you suppose our advance line to be drawn from the Rapidan, through "Orange Court-house," towards Fredericksburgh, is now threatened; as is Hanover and also Gordonsville. On which point our first grand demonstration will be made, is not yet to be made public. At Madison Court-house, there is now a considerable force of infantry—one of SIGEL'S Brigades, and yesterday evening Gen. BUFORD, chief of cavalry, left with a portion of his command. A little later, Col. DE FORREST left for the same point with the now veteran Fifth New-York. The First Vermont did not return here from Racoon Ford, but were ordered directly to Madison Court house, where they arrived last evening. The well-drilled force of Gen. SIGEL is moving forward in sections, occupying important points on the way; Gen. BURNSIDE is not resting, as might be supposed probable, and KING and the others are acting, we believe, in accordance with a well-conceived plan for early offensive operations. The force now at Culpeper, under Gen. CRAWFORD, will not, I am sure, remain here much longer. Its position is in the advance, and it must now "move on."

Gen. POPE was expected here to-day, but has not yet arrived. I do not think now that he will be here before Friday. His presence with the army, however, is felt at every point, and energetic and enthusiastic preparation for work is the result.

I might write you a long letter concerning what I think I have reason for believing will probably be done within the next fortnight, but if I should tell facts they would be contraband, and therefore I will not even attempt the prophetic—wait patiently, and you shall see what you shall see.

Our wounded, and the wounded prisoners taken at Orange the other day, are doing well; nearly all will recover. The prisoners are averse to conversation, and even what they do give in the way of information is not credited, with the exception of their statements of the rebel force at Gordonsville, which they say is 30,000 strong, and that agrees with other reports from more reliable sources. The names of all were sent on by telegraph. We had an arrival of escaped prisoners from the Confederates yesterday. There is a Sergeant named HENRY FISK, of Company A, Seventh Indiana, who was taken at Port Republic and carried to Lynchburgh. He escaped with five others, two of whom went in a different direction from the others. Those accompanying him were Corporal HENRY SUBLES, PATRICK FITZGIBBONS and GEORGE TERRILL, all of the Fifth Ohio. They reached Charlottesville on the 31st ult., and, as they had secession uniforms on, found very little difficulty in coming through. They saw many bushwhackers on the road, and report that EWELL and LONGSTREET were at Gordonsville with 12,000 men, and that JACKSON was at Louisa Court-house, with 30,000.

The following list of the killed and wounded of Col. DE FORREST'S Fifth New-York Cavalry, in the action at Orange Court-house on the 2d, is official, and therefore I send it:

Corp. Chas. A. Morris, Co. E—bullet wound in arm.
Sergt. John J. Trowbridge, Co. E—taken prisoner.
Milton D. Rue, Co. E—wounded in head.
Second Lieut. Eugene B. Gear, Co. G—bullet wound, left shoulder.
Sergt. W. T. J. Howe, Co. G—wounded, abdomen.
John Quinn, Co. G—wounded, since dead.
Sergt. E. B. Hayward, Co. H—bullet wound, right arm.
Charles Curtur, Co. H—scalp wound.
Geo. A. Baker, Co. H—buckshot wound, forehead.
Conrad Bohrer, bugler, Co. I—sabred, since dead.
Laurll Ward, Co. I—bullet wound in back.
Sergt. Arch. Frazer, Co. L—bullet wound in thigh.

Those not now dead, will, in all probability, recover. They are still here and are under good treatment.

The bugler named above died during the fight, and was buried on the hill, near Orange. J. A

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The assembled infantry and artillery of Gen. BANKS' corps was reviewed to-day by Maj.-Gen. POPE. After the General and his Staff had left the ground, prayer was offered by Chaplain QUINN, of the Second Massachusetts, and church music was performed by the combined bands.

Gen. BUFORD has been ordered to the command of Chief of Cavalry, lately filled by Gen. HATCH.

Gen. TYLER having been ordered to organize a new brigade, his late command of Ohio troops (which has been greatly reduced by casualties during the campaign) are now consolidated with Gen. GRANT'S Brigade, and form the First Brigade of the Second Division.

Chaplain WINSLOW, of the Fifth Connecticut, made an address to the troops to-day before prayer.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT GORDONSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

A private dispatch from Woodville yesterday says, "SIGEL'S corps is just moving, but I cannot tell where the next movement is accomplished."

There are rumors in town of heavy fighting at Gordonsville. They are not yet fully credited, but the fact of SIGEL'S movement yesterday is thought to render it not improbable.

—Gen. Robert C. Schenck has been proposed for Congress in the Third District of Ohio, composed of Montgomery, Preble, Butler and Warren Counties. The District is now represented by Mr. Vallandigham, who, it is expected, will be renominated by the Democrats.

—Col. Fenton, of the Eighth Michigan, is visiting his family, near Detroit.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Latest Aspects of European Feeling Toward America.

MORE OF THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

A SYMPATHETIC WORD FROM FRANCE.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool on the 23d of July and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here this morning. The mails by the *Arabia*, received here last evening, are two days later, bringing London papers of Saturday, July 26. In addition to the European intelligence given on our first page, we find the interesting items given below.

The London journals are filled with accounts of the battles on the Peninsula and criticisms on the war. The *Times* of July 21 contains, in editorial matter, correspondence and extracts, about sixteen columns exclusively referring to the American question; and on the 23d fully eight columns more are devoted to the same subject.

The *Morning Star* calls upon the acting authorities at Lloyd's and at the *Times* office "to make the most vigorous investigation into the whole matter of the false news telegraphed from Queenstown on the arrival of the *Glasgow*, which they were the main instruments of propagating."

The *Times*, nevertheless, refuses to acknowledge its shabby trick, but publishes the following in its city article:

"The scanty telegrams by the *Arabia* do not absolutely contradict any of the material features of the doubtful and extraordinary news previously brought by the *Glasgow*, though there can be no question that they embody everything that could be concocted to throw a gleam of cheerfulness on the Federal cause. This absence of assertion is therefore extremely significant. The panic in the New-York money market, which has carried gold up to sixteen per cent. premium, together with the mendacious cry of threatened foreign intervention, is considered to indicate a general consciousness that a crisis of defeat has arrived, when, according to international precedents, foreign Powers would, if they thought fit to do so, be entitled to interfere."

On the Canadian question, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the London *News*:

"As to the question whether one thousand five hundred miles of open frontier on the other side of the Atlantic, to be defended against the forces of the American Republic, are a source of military strength or weakness to this country, I must leave it to be decided by military men.

I have only to add, that though my plan may have been 'unsatisfactory,' it was not 'vague,' inasmuch as I proposed, in the most definite manner, *to make Canada an independent nation.*"

The London *Morning Star* publishes this piece of news:

"We have received positive information of an attempt made within the last few days upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. As ALEXANDER was walking in the gardens of his palace in St. Petersburgh, he was fired upon by an assassin. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Russian Government to prevent the news from getting abroad, or, if in case of any rumor finding its way out, to induce it to be confounded with a reported, but not fully authenticated, attempt of the same kind, which gave rise to some alarm several weeks back. Indeed, the Russian Government exhibits at present the most feverish anxiety to keep political intelligence from either entering or passing out of Russia. So much is this the case that we are positively assured that the Queen's messenger, who has just arrived from St. Petersburgh, was stopped on the frontier, that the bag, with the seal and signature of our Foreign Minister, was taken from him, opened, searched, and then rescaled and forwarded to St. Petersburgh. The motive for this extraordinary proceeding is believed to have been a suspicion that the British dispatch box had been used as a means of conveying into Russia communications which the Russian Government desire to have kept out of the country."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Court in the Fields—Why the Repulse before Richmond did not Affect French Sentiment—The Secessionists—Mediation and Intervention alike unthought of—Internal Politics of France—Popularity of Secession in England, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

The Emperor and many of the leading Government people are in the country, so that it is impossible to perceive thus far what impression has been made in Government circles by the late repulse of the Union Army before Richmond. As regards the journals, the ministerial sheets are neither more nor less secession than they were before—they professed to believe that the Secessionists could not be defeated, and are therefore not disappointed; while the liberal papers see in the event a momentary check, not a final defeat. The official paper, the *Moniteur*, in its details, leans frankly to the side of the Union, and attempts, as much as possible, to avoid the exaggerations of both sides. Its details are credited to a "private correspondence," but from whence written, or by whom, is a secret.

That the effect of the repulse before Richmond has not been more marked on the public mind here, is due in part to the active measures of the Government at home toward repairing the damage, and to the rejection of Mr. LINDSAY'S mediation resolution in the British House of Commons. The American Secessionists and their foreign sympathizers had counted largely on this movement of Mr. LINDSAY, and their disappointment is the most cruel they have had since the settlement of the *Trent* affair. The Southern Secessionists here threw themselves into each other's arms and embraced when the news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retrograde movement arrived; their joy was converted into mourning by the unexpected defeat in the British Parliament. This disappointment, too, is of the most serious nature, for they know that the action of the House of Commons was not the result of a want of sympathy in their cause, but a settled conviction, which has always existed and will exist to the end, that mediation or intervention is an impolitic measure in a struggle so vital and deep-rooted as the present one.

But now that they have been defeated in England, the Secessionists profess to believe that France is on the point of taking the step that England was afraid to take, and they even have the boldness to couple the name of Russia with that of France. Never, however, did desperate men make a greater mistake, never did a desperate cause lean on a weaker hope. The French Government, no more than that of England, nor of Russia, has ever thought for a moment of intervention, and as for mediation, it will only be offered, if ever, when by the exhaustion of the two parties such a move will be invited by the silent consent of the fatigued combatants. As we hope never to see this period arrive in the history of the struggle, it is difficult to see where the mediation is to come from. The Pessimists, it is true, say that France, when she has taken the Capital of Mexico, and consolidated her strength in that country, will then offer her mediation; but some months will elapse before that period arrives, and many events may have occurred to prevent the realization of such a hypothesis. It is at least the business of the Government of the United States to see that no occasion for such a proceeding is offered to France.

If you see little or nothing in the Press about the departure of the Orleans Princes from the United States, you must not infer that the subject is not warmly discussed in the editorial bureaux, for such is the fact; but they dare not discuss the subject in their columns without giving offence to the Government. Of the many statements made in regard to the return of the Princes, we believe here that the true one is that they had stayed as long and longer than they had intended to from the start, and that they desired to return home to rest and see their friends. At the same time, their friends may have pressed them somewhat, on account of the apparent antagonism which was growing up between France and England and the United States, without, however, giving the latter an importance it did not deserve. As to the hope of a revolution in France, we are far from having arrived yet at that point; it is, nevertheless, true that there is a good deal of movement in the Orleans and Legitimist parties, and that on this account the presence of the Princes was desirable.

The sympathy which Southern people meet in England is represented as amounting to a sort of frenzy. It has reached to such a point that while Northern people are almost neglected in society, Southern people are everywhere lionized. We have not reached that point yet in Paris, and probably shall not, for in society here too little is known on the merits of the question to permt any well-defined partisanship. But even here the cause of the South is gaining ground in society, because our Government, from the start, has refused to adopt those means for the creation of public opinion which our enemies have so ably availed themselves of—the public Press. The Secessionists have arrived at that condition of effrontery, by this neglect on the part of our Government, as to be able to repeat day after day, without contradiction, in the secession papers, "*that it is absurd* to say that Slavery has anything to do with the present conflict in the United States," and that "the South proposed some time ago to abolish Slavery and that the North objected!" Absolutely nothing or next to nothing has been done in Europe outside of official circles to counteract this pernicious influence, upon the supposition, no doubt, that because these were monarchies there was no use of paying any attention as to what the people thought. The error is a very grave one.

The Secessionists sent a deputation to Vichy to see the Emperor on the day of the arrival of the news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S retreat, but we understand that they did not see His Majesty.

The officers and men of the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, which has been watching the *Sumter* at Gibraltar, are are now in Paris, and speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they have been treated by the Spaniards. They declare that there are no Secessionists in that country. The British Governor at Gibraltar, however, treated them with great rigor, and on one occasion even with great brutality.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY is now here on his way home, and he states that the conspiracy in Russia is a more serious affair than has been generally believed. The nobility are showing their displeasure with the Emperor on account of the abolition of serfdom.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

British Rejoicings Over the Battles of Richmond—The Debate on Mediation—The Orleans Princes—Canada—Why She Does Not Arm—Why Her Annexation is Necessary—Prophecy of Mr. Seward—The One Great Subject of Interest—What America Now Requires—What England Will Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

If the readers of the TIMES have ever been disposed to doubt the correctness of my representations of British feeling respecting the war for the Union, they will be so no longer. They have only to read the newspapers, daily and weekly, which comment on the battles before Richmond during the last week of June. They had been prepared to rejoice at any and every reverse to the Northern arms, and they do rejoice, with a bitterness and tone of insult seldom equaled. The London *Times* and in its New-York correspondent exhaust every term of contempt and hatred. The entire Press of England, with a few exceptions, more gratifying than important, joins the chorus of rejoicing at what they hope and believe to be the defeat of the Union cause. Even Consols went up at the rumor that the Army of the Potomac was lost. It was telegraphed by the *Glasgow* that it had surrendered, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN was a fugitive on the gunboat *Galena*. So determined was the public to believe this news that it could scarcely be discredited by the later arrival.

The motion for mediation or recognition was debated last Friday night in the House of Commons, with no result. Lord PALMERSTON appealed to the House not to come to a vote, or embarrass the action of the Government. He promised that, at the proper time, they would do what was necessary. And the motion was withdrawn, because it is well known that the Southern cause has no more zealous partisan in England than Lord PALMERSTON. Of this you may be assured. Earl RUSSELL has been favorably disposed to the North, in spite of his speech some months ago. It was PALMERSTON who fired on the *Trent* excitement, and who is only waiting for some decent opportunity for intervention. It was the knowlege of this fact that made the debate of Friday night a tolerably tame one, and caused Mr. LINDSAY to withdraw his motion when the matter had been well ventilated. In Parliament and out, the feeling is the same. You have had sufficient evidence of it, and will have more.

The French Princes of the House of Orleans are abused and laughed at for so suddenly leaving the National army. The reason has not been authoritatively given, but the sanguine Confederates here believe that they left because they had been informed of the probability, or certainty, say, of of French intervention. The Princes would in no case fight against France; nor is it likely that they would against England, which has been their hospitable asylum. They have just arrived in the steamer, and may see fit to publish some explanations, which may not, however, throw any light on the matter.

You will observe that the Thunderer is out with another peal of denunciation against Canada. As the *Times* is a semi-official paper, its voice in this matter may be considered that of the Government. Canada was called upon to raise 100,000 militia, 50,000 active, and 50,000 reserves. The Parliament has raised, or voted to raise, a beggarly 10,000, similarly divided. The *Times* threatens that if they do not at once take measures to defend themselves, the British troops shall be withdrawn, and Canada suffered to annex itself, or be annexed to the Great Republic—a fate not terrible enough, it would seem, to induce your neighbors to take any very earnest measures to avoid it. A vote not to raise forces for defence is equivalent to a vote of annexation. A refusal to fight against America is equivalent to a resolution to secede from England. Not to be sensible of the value of a connection with the mother country is a terrible offence at any time, and now especially aggravating.

There is no doubt of the fact, but what is the reason? Let us see. In the first place the French Canadians of the lower province have never been loyal to England, and never will be. They are French, and would be glad to hoist the tri-color to-morrow, and see it floating over Quebec and Montreal. They would like to be independent. If the choice lay between England, the old enemy of France, and America, her ally, one cannot doubt what would be their decision. In the upper province more than half the population is Irish, and there is not a country in the world where an Irish population is loyal to England. They are not here in London, under the shadows of Westminster and St. Paul's. You may hear the Government denounced as heartily in any Catholic chapel in London as among the bogs of Limerick, or the mountains of Conemara. Ireland is disloyal. So are the Irish everywhere, if a hearty, undying hatred of England or the British Government may be called disloyalty. Another element of sympathy with the North in Canada is the large population of negro fugitives from Slavery and their friends. The South can have no partisans in that quarter. Here are some of the reasons why Canada mocks the requirements of England in voting to raise a paltry 5,000 of active militia to aid the Royal troops in the defence of the Province.

Canada, then, comes into the Union whenever it shall suit her to take possession. Her own population will not defend her. England neither will nor can. Of that they have fair notice. The British Government knows that it cannot defend their thousand miles of frontier against a power that can place in the field a million of armed men, and cover lakes and rivers with gunboats. And what is now called British America must belong to the Great Republic, because it is necessary to the system which she now inaugurates. America cannot maintain a high tariff, with such a frontier. It will be necessary for her to establish her Custom-houses at St. Johns, at Halifax, and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, or the whole West will be filled with smuggled goods. If the system which is growing out of the war is to be maintained, the United States will have as much need of the St. Lawrence as of the Mississippi.

Two years ago, Mr. SEWARD, standing near the headwaters of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Red River of the North, saw there, in a prophetic vision, the future centre and capital of a great Empire. It was a bold, and who shall say it was not a wise forecast? Who can tell the progress of America in the next half century?

Public attention here is turned to only one subject, for the cotton famine, the war, the future of Canada, and the fate of England as a manufacturing and commercial nation, are all bound up together. There is want and terror here. In three months, at the beginning of Winter, the cotton supply will be exhausted, the whole population of shopkeepers and artisans will be as badly off as the factory operatives, the rate-payers will have become paupers, and England will have such a Winter of famine and distress as no one has seen in this generation. With this will be the loss, in a large degree, of the great American market. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go the mountain. Lancashire will send her machinery, her capital, and her operatives, to America; and America, in ten years, may be able to control the commerce of the world. But America must have union, peace, and a Government strong enough and able enough to seize and hold the advantages that lie before her. If she is to conquer, she must have great leaders and able Generals. Thus far, the Government itself will agree with me, that the war has been an immense blunder. From the first call for seventy-five thousand men, down to the leaving the armies in the field without reserves or the possibility of reinforcement, it has been a huge blunder. It is best to confess it, and try to do better.

If the loyal Americans of the North have no good feeling toward England, what must be the feeling of the Southern people, who have seen sympathy with their cause rise or fall, with their successes and reverses? England will applaud the victor. Only succeed in the conquest and subjugation of the South, or the restoration of the Union, and you shall have the loudest plaudits from the London *Times*. It is an even bet that a leading article, congratulating Mr. LINCOLN on the success of the war, and proclaiming him the greatest man the country has ever produced, is already written. So long as America is successful she has nothing to fear from England. She bullies only the weak; she condemns only the unfortunate. There is no principle in the case, and no feeling that will not be readily sacrificed. England is the most selfish of nations, and her Government is an organized self-interest. She will take no part in this contest, unless backed by the other European Powers. She wishes the success and triumph of the South, because she wants free trade and cotton. She would help the South, if the time were to come when it no longer needed assistance, and she will sympathize with the North whenever its triumph is certain and complete.

MONADNOCK.

A Sympathetic Word from France.

The following article on European Intervention in America, from the *Opinion Nationale*, is by M. GUEROULT, the able and eloquent editor of that journal:

"Some persons are surprised at the persistence with which we sustain the cause of the North, and, impressed, doubtless, by the severity of the sufferings caused in France and England by the want of cotton, imagining that the recognition of the South by the two great western Powers of Europe would reanimate the culture of this plant, they accused us of being accomplices in a war productive of such terrible calamities. It would seem, to hear them talk, that the South was an oppressed nation striving to throw off the yoke of conquerors, and they are astonished that, faithless to our predilection for enslaved nationalities, our wishes and sympathies belong without restriction to the North. According to them there is a contradiction here which surprises them, and the reason of which they wish to know.

Let us take up first the question of interests, we shall then approach more freely the question of principle and justice.

It would be, we think, a great illusion to believe that the recognition of the South by France and England could remedy anything. A simple recognition, not followed by concurrence and military assistance, would irritate the North, without bringing any material help to the South. Do they wish that we should carry our sympathy for the South so far as to give it the assistance of our arms, and declare war against the North? This would be, in our opinion, a very great folly, and fraught with terrible risks. But, at the very best, supposing that the armed intervention of Europe should put an end all at once to hostilities, and that the North should not turn against us, still it is evident that the end of the war will not cause the cotton to grow which has not this year been planted, and that for more than a year from now, this decision, so full of perils, would be fatally barren for the great interests and for the keen sufferings of our laboring classes.

But let us go further: Admitting that France and England decide to intervene, we are obliged to admit that they would not intervene without conditions, and that these two great nations, which have abolished Slavery in their colonies, could not honorably take it under their protection in America. They would be obliged to make the emancipation of the slaves one of the conditions of their intervention, that is to say, to strike with a mortal blow an institution without which in those States the culture of cotton is not possible, and they would be forced themselves to dispossess the slave labor which alone can procure them to-day this precious article of commerce.

But, it will be said, if France and England stipulate for the enfranchisement of the slaves, it will be for a period some distance off, and from now till then slave-labor can operate anew, and produce raw material for the use of Rouen, Mulhouse and Manchester.

This would be—at least we think so—a great illusion still. Labor is to-day disorganized in the South. The Federals are arming and drilling regiments of blacks. It is an immense event. Do you suppose that a negro who will have held a musket for a year only, and who has used it with success against his former masters, will bend his back willingly beneath the whip of the overseer? The slave who has tasted liberty is irremediably spoiled for Slavery; and, admitting that he could be brought back to his former habits, would it be reasonable to count upon his submission, when the principle of enfranchisement shall have become the basis of a treaty with France, and when the excitement of the irritated and implacable North shall be a perpetual dissolvent for an institution ruined in practice by war, in principle by peace?

If Europe is wise she will wear mourning for long years for the cotton of America. She will encourage the culture of this precious plant in India, in Egypt, in Algiers, in Sicily, in Naples, in Andalusia and even in the south of France, where the *Siècle* told us yesterday that an attempt of this kind has completely succeeded. But she will not rest her supply of an article of the first necessity, and the subsistence of several millions of *ouvriers*, upon the uncertain destinies of a country engaged at once in the combined chances of a civil war and of a social revolution.

By an armed intervention in America it is doubtful if England would succeed in procuring cotton. It is nearly certain that she would expose herself to a furious war, a war fraught with certain disasters and void of useful results. When a nation has arrived at the degree of exasperation manifested to-day in America, we must take care how we touch it, and distrust profoundly all the calculation of forces, available in ordinary times, but the power of which is overthrown by national passion. In 1792, when sixty Departments rose up against the Convention, when the Vendée alone was equal to an army, when the emigration of officers disorganized our navy, Europe imagined that France would be an easy prey. We know how it resulted.

Let us profit by this remembrance. For an intervention in America France and England have only doubtful motives of interest; while the whole of America, North or South, has reached the last paroxysm of rage. Let us not provoke her. When an entire people sacrifices its interest, reverses its habits, stakes its entire existence, we must treat it with respect, and abstain from irritating these passions which are too far removed from us to be understood.

And then, if we must say it, we think that France is pretty well fatigued with these foreign expeditions without any evident utility, which absorb her economies, impoverish her budget, and paralyze her action. The Emperor told us at the opening of the last session that during three years the expedition to China, Cochin-China and Syria, had absorbed two hundred and thirty-two millions of francs. We think we keep below the truth in admitting that the expedition to Mexico will raise the number, already so respectable, to above three hundred millions. Suppose, now, that a step hazarded, that an intervention undertaken somewhat lightly, through imprudent excitement, should lead us to a rupture with Northern America, it would be by millions that we should be obliged to count the expense of a war undertaken to procure cotton, which, after all, we should not succeed in procuring.

This, if people wish to know it, is why we are opposed, with the whole force of our conviction, to all mediation, intervention, or any sort of mixture in the civil war which now desolates America. France can do nothing for America. She can do everything against herself. We were opposed also to the Mexican expedition. Other counsels prevailed. Who has cause to rejoice at it to-day, except M. DE SALIGNY and Gen. ALMONTE? As to France, she will have expended 100,000,000, perhaps, to recover three or four millions of good bills of credit, (*créances,*) and then leave behind in the walls of Mexico the worthless bills which she certainly will not burden herself with making payable.

The question of interest and practical policy once disposed of, and it being understood that we have no reason for taking part in the civil war which desolates the two fractions of the great American Republic, it remains for us to explain why our wishes and sympathies incline more in favor of the North than to the opposite side.

Impolicy of Intervention in the American Quarrel.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is perfectly natural that projects of mediation or interference should from time to time be brought forward in Parliament. The wasteful and sanguinary contest in America is generally regarded with angry impatience, for the suicidal folly of the Federalists is almost as provoking as the wanton injury which their policy inflicts on neutral foreigners. The respect which is due to heroic resolution and warlike aptitude has by degrees induced the great majority of Englishmen to withdraw their active sympathy from the baffled invaders, and at least to admire the indomitable resistance of the South. The dissentients apologize for their favorite Democracy on the ground that, in its extremest need, it has been unable to secure the services of a statesman, a general, or even of an honest man; but impartial observers cannot but suspect that there must be something wrong in the constitution of a society which deliberately submits itself to the authority of swindlers, of bullies and of charlatans. In the beginning, both parties had a plausible ground of quarrel, and bystanders are consequently influenced rather by the character and conduct of the disputants than by the merits of the original controversy. The Federalists have, from the first, had the questionable advantage of telling their own story, and of suppressing the statements and arguments of their opponents. The result is, that they have convinced all Europe of the incapacity of their Government, and of the hopelessness of their enterprise. By excluding foreign imports and by preventing the export of cotton they have, to the utmost of their power, identified the interests of England and France with the establishment of Southern independence; and in tolerating Gen. BUTLER'S extravagant proceedings they have gone far to make recognition a point of honor as well as a measure of apparent expediency. Nevertheless, Mr. LINDSAY'S motion was properly rejected by the House of Commons as unadvisable or premature. *There is no room for simple mediation as long as the belligerents have no common basis of agreement.* The South will only treat on the assumption of independence, and if the Federal Government were willing to concede the indispensable condition, peace would already be made. It would be idle to propose to the seceding States a mere revision of the Constitution; and the North, if it were prepared to accept separation and the frontier of the Ohio, would require no umpire to settle the terms of the unpalatable arrangement. The use of mediators is to save the honor of litigants who desire an adjustment, and not to enforce the abandonment of incompatible pretensions.

The advocates of mediation are indeed perfectly aware that they mean something more than an impartial attempt to terminate the quarrel. *Their proposal involves immediate recognition, probable intervention and contingent war.* The bare offer of arbitration would be summarily and rudely rejected; simple recognition would be barren and inoperative: and the further step of opening the cotton trade by force would immediately lead to hostilities. Even if the English Government were prepared to risk a rupture and its consequences, there are preliminary difficulties which require serious consideration. The Confederates rely, with reason, on the State organization which distinguishes them from mere combinations of insurgents. South Carolina and Alabama are known to the United States and to history, if not to foreign diplomacy, and if they had joined themselves by a new compact to the neighboring Gulf States, they might fairly urge that they enjoyed an independent existence both in fact and in law. But the Border States occupy an entirely different position, nor is it possible for a foreign Government to decide between the rival claimants of their allegiance. The President has lately caused their Governors, or military rulers, to offer him, in the name of the citizens at large, their respective quotas to the new levy of 300,000 recruits. Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, as well as Kentucky and Maryland, are treated as loyal States in the official proclamation, and in some of these States a part of the population still adheres to the Union. Whenever peace is made the border must be fixed by a compromise, and, in the meantime, the political unity of the debatable sections is practically suspended. It would be embarrassing to recognize a Confederacy of an indefinite number of States, nor could an acknowledgment founded on the actual condition of affairs reasonably extend to Territories in the military occupation of the Federalists. The English or French Government could scarcely take notice that the loyalists of Kentucky are likely to be alienated by Gen. BUTLER'S caprices or by Gen. HUNTER'S enlistment of negro regiments; and in Louisiana, where the population is unanimous on the side of secession, the capital is in the hands of a Federal garrison. In the State of Mississippi, the river of the same name is commanded, except at Vicksburgh and at Baton Rouge, by the enemy's gunboats, and the invading force has lately been compelled to evacuate Arkansas. *A recognition of any particular cluster of States or districts would amount to an unauthorized adjudication of the boundary question.*

A still more practical objection to active measures consists in the obvious inutility of simple recognition. Even if the Confederacy were considered as independent in its sovereignty as France or Russia, the occupation of a part of the coast by the enemy, and the blockade of the remaining ports, would still be conformable to the usages of war. No serious statesman would exercise the undoubted right of admitting the Southern Republic into the family of nations until he was prepared to follow up the formal proceeding by diplomatic and commercial intercourse. For the present, the Federal Government, using or abusing its uncontested superiority at sea, has drawn an impassable circle round the dominion of its enemies. The wanton disregard of the injury which is caused by its operation may perhaps hereafter justify forcible intervention, but it is not technically a cause of war, nor can it be disputed without a technical offence. As the legal condition of belligerents and neutrals would be unaffected by the recognition of the Confederacy, it follows that England and France will allow matters to remain as they are, until they are prepared to insist on the restoration of peace, or at least on the withdrawal of the blockading squadrons from the Southern ports. Unless Parliament is prepared to sanction an ultimatum with a declaration of war behind, it would be in the highest degree shortsighted to authorize by any vote the commencement of a course in which it would be impossible to stop. The time may come when mediation will be practicable, but whenever the Northern Government is prepared to ask for the good offices of foreign Powers, the independence of the Confederacy will have been virtually conceded. It is possible that paramount considerations of high policy may render it necessary to anticipate the return of American sanity. There are sometimes reasons for war which are not strictly cases of war, and to avert ruin from a large portion of mankind might be a worthier motive than to vindicate the honor of the flag against the encroachments of some insolent officer. It is now only necessary to protest against taking such a step except with a clear perception of its consequences. One condition of interference would be cooperation with France, and there are always strong objections to a military partnership.

There is also the question of profit and loss to consider, as well as the claims of justice. The suspension of the cotton supply causes great distress, but a war with the Northern States of America would cost more than the maintenance of the Lancashire operatives. The exclusion of English manufactures from the ports of the Union would not be removed by war, for it would be impossible to impose any definite tariff as the condition of a future peace. A rupture with the Federal Government would open Charleston and Mobile to the import and export trade, but the result will be attained, after a certain delay, as a smaller sacrifice. In a conflict with the Northern Federation, France would at most risk men, money and ships, whilst England would have the burden of defending Canada, or the vexation of losing the province. On the whole, it might be found cheaper to buy cotton at the price of silk than to pay for it by two or three campaigns, followed by years of inextinguishable animosity. The inhabitants of the South naturally complain that their heroism and their success have not secured them the assistance as well as the good-will of England; but the answer is, that the quarrel, though in the highest degree interesting, is carried on between strangers, whom their neighbors are not bound to coerce at their own expense. If Charleston were open to trade, English merchants would buy and sell there, but they cannot afford to make a road to the market. The future will bring its own circumstances and responsibilities; but until some change takes place, intervention is not to be recommended.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Unexpected Mail—United States Minister—Consul Trouble feared from Cordoba—Fears Allayed—Precious Metals—Prosperity—Money for Mendoza—Indians—No help for it—Railroad Projects—Commerce—Prices, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, June 16, 1862.

Unexpectedly there is a supplemental French mail, and accordingly, I have a chance to send you news three days later than by the regular mail of the 13th.

In that time legislation in the National Congress has taken a step in advance on the subject of a National Capital. A committee has reported a bill to make the whole province of Buenos Ayres National domain, just as the District of Columbia is in the United States. Whatever cutting down this project may undergo, it seems quite certain Buenos Ayres will become the National Capital. This secures the residence here of the Foreign Ministers, and at the same time it shows to them the best part of South America, and they will thus be much more favorably impressed with the Government and country.

Within two or three days Hon. ROBT. C. KIRK has arrived, and has found suitable rooms. The United States Legation and the United States Consulate will be located in the same square. Thus far, there is reason to believe that President LINCOLN'S selection for the incumbency of these offices could not be excelled. Hon. ROWAN P. HELPER is the Consul.

The National Congress recently rejected, for illegality of election, the delegates from Cordoba, and much was feared as to the result in that turbulent province. More recent advices assure us that that the province will quickly proceed to reëlect the same men in a more legal manner, averting thus a threatened civil war.

No doubt exists as to the mineral resources of this country. Gold has lately been found in Uraguay. In the Province of San Juan there has lately been found gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver and several other metals. Col. SARMIENTO, the present Governor of that province, is owner of large tracts of mineral lands, and he is making great efforts to develop them, thus far with encouraging results.

A new Company is about being organized here, to own and run a first-class American steamer between this city and Montevideo. The prospectus promises grand returns. Expenses here are high, but the rates for freight and passage are about five times those of the vicinity of New-York.

The whole of the Confederation is rapidly recovering from the disasters of war, drouth and earthquake. Business revives under the sure prospect of permanent peace. Rains are now abundant, and poor earth-shaken Mendoza is slowly recovering from the fearful earthquake of March 20, 1861. This calamity opened the hearts and hands of people everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of hard dollars were raised in this vicinity, and large sums also came from Europe. Over a year has passed, the second Winter is upon the houseless and impoverished people, and yet there are now deposited in the bank in this city over 50,000 Spanish dollars of funds gathered for the relief of the sufferers of Mendoza.

In the provincial portions of the Confederation there is now no armed opposition to either the General or local Government. Great severity was practiced toward prisoners taken by the Government, and the mountaineers retaliated by sending back the prisoners whom they had taken unransomed.

An inroad has recently been made upon Santa Fé by Indians, over 500 in number, who carried off 6,000 cattle, many horses and some women and children. There seems to be no defence against these inroads. When the Indians do not come there is no danger, and when they do, the troops cannot overtake them.

The price of gold still goes up, or rather the price of paper goes down. Three days ago the doubloon sold for 436 paper dollars, and they bade fair to go up to 500. The result was ruinous to the whole country, and attracted the attention of Government. A project is on foot to issue State bonds to the amount of 6,000,000 of silver dollars, and thus call in about 150,000,000 of paper. The expectation of this has given ounces a decidedly downward tendency. To this result the peaceable disposition of Cordoba has also contributed. To-day ounces are 427, with a prospect of a rapid fall.

Cholera still prevails on the coast of Brazil. We have dates from the United States to April 23. This country is very much interested in the progress of affairs in Mexico. Railroad projects here are abundant, based on English capital. Two are about to be commenced, one leading west and the other south, a distance of fifty leagues each, and another new one will be opened for travel, for its first six leagues, early next month.

In commerce there is not much activity. In the last half month we have had of American vessels from New-York, the *Pyramid*, with 300,000 feet of lumber; sold at $40 for good pine, and for spruce $37. From Portland, *Geo. Turner*, with lumber at similar rates on board. There have departed of American vessels to Boston, bark *Mary*, with hides and wool; for New-York, *Adelaide*, with hides and wool. All American vessels are engaged, and command much better freights than formerly. The *Alba*, Capt. STACY, is chartered for London and back for $10,000 silver for the round trip. We have few arrivals.

ADELANTE.

—Gen. Hitchcock's health is said to be so feeble that he talks of resigning his commission in the army.

MORE OF THE CONTRACT REPORT.

Interesting Exposure of Secretary Cameron's Railroad Operations.

Another installment of the report of investigations made by the Congressional Committee on Government contracts, has just been made public. It bears principally on Secretary CAMERON'S railroad operations. The Committee say by way of introduction:

A natural consequence of the war was to bring the railroads of the entire loyal sections of the country, and a part of those in sections where loyalty and treason were in conflict, in active requisition. Railroads, as a power in war, became naturally prominent in diminishing distance and securing celerity. The importance of this mode of transportation was strikingly illustrated, and probably the safety of the Capital, was attributable to its efficiency, and thus the extraordinary powers and prerogatives which have been conferred on many of the railroad Corporations of the various States have been unexpectedly available for the safety of the country. And however effective this new agent of war might be, it was still an agent which the Government had fostered, and might rightfully employ on reasonable terms in its own preservation. Its efficiency gave it no right to rob the Government, or make the war a source of extraordinary speculation beyond the increase of transportation. The Government was at least entitled to be as much favored in the hour of national peril as the individual citizen was in the prosecution of his private enterprise.

"A GRAVE MISTAKE, IF NOT A FRAUD."

But from the very outset of the war, during the entire administration of Secretary CAMERON, the Government was the peculiar subject of the injustice of the railroad policy; not the policy inaugurated by the railroads, but by the War Department itself. The first step in the use of this powerful military agent was a grave *mistake*, if not an act of intentional fraud on the part of the late Secretary of War.

On the 29th of April, 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the war, THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was employed by the Secretary of War, Mr. CAMERON, as Superintendent of Railroad Transportation, in which capacity he continued to act until August, 1861, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, which position he has recently resigned. During all of this time Mr. SCOTT was the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and at least as late as last August was receiving a salary of $4,000 per year from that Company. The partial destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the insurgents rendered the Pennsylvania Central, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, and the Northern Central from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, constituting together a continuous line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, the great thoroughfare between the West and the City of Washington, over which was to be transported and was transported the larger part of the troops and immense supplies which were concentrated at the Capital from all parts of the West. Mr. CAMERON and those immediately connected with him and the Pennsylvania Central were the owners of the Northern Central. His brother-in-law the President, and a member of his family, the Vice-President of the Road. The Northern Central, from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, is a part of one of the two great thoroughfares between New-York and Washington City. The road by Harrisburgh being —— miles further than the one by the way of Philadelphia. It will be readily seen that in view of the vast amount of transportation which might and probably would be required of these roads, as well as all others of the United States, an agent should have been selected (if any was selected to supercede the Quartermaster-General, whose duties would properly embrace this subject,) having no interest hostile to the Government, and no railroad interest to serve. The people had a right to demand this; common honesty would have suggested it. The employment, therefore, of Mr. SCOTT by the Secretary of War would have been inexcusable, even if Mr. SCOTT had been able to overlook the interests of the two great roads with which he was connected. A public officer should be without motive to betray the public interest, unsuspected and above suspicion.

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In this view the personal integrity of Mr. SCOTT is of no moment. He is personally interested in certain great railroad enterprises; he became temporarily connected with the Government in important transactions, in which the interests of the roads and the interest of the Government were directly involved; the one in securing the adoption of a system of tariff of transportation *as high*, and the other *as low* as might, consistent with the interests of each, be effected. Mr. SCOTT, even while Assistant Secretary of War, retains his Vice-Presidency of the road, with the salary suspended. His highest salary while in the employment of the Government was $3,000, while his salary as Vice-President, which he says he received up to August, 1861, was $4,000. It is hardly possible that Mr. CAMERON was not aware when he employed Mr. SCOTT as Superintendent of Railroad Transportation, that his interests in connection with the two great railroads, in one of which Mr. CAMERON himself was interested, was in direct antagonism to the interests of the United States in regulating the subject of transportation. The Committee do not pretend to say but that instances of such inexorable virtue have existed as would have enabled its possessor to have acted impartially in such an emergency, but the virtue of the public officer should never be subjected to unnecessary temptation.

THE RESULT OF THE SCHEME.

The Committee then quote the order issued in July by Mr. SCOTT, regulating the rate of compensation to be paid railroads for transportation, and proceeds:

"It is not necessary to say, that under this arrangement, the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads realized an unjustifiable profit. The report of the Pennsylvania Central, of Feb. 3, 1862, shows the net earnings of that road for the pending year to be $3,646,938 19, being an increase of $1,350,235 79 over the preceding year, an increase of about *forty per cent.* The same is true of the Northern Central; indeed, as to that road, the net receipts were nearly doubled.

It is true that the suspension of business on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the increased business thrown on the Pennsylvania Central by that cause, accounts for a part of this increase, to what extent it would be difficult to tell, but most certainly a very considerable part or the increase in the net earnings of these two roads is to be found in the policy adopted by the Secretary of War, and the munificent prices fixed by the Government Agent of Transportation. It will be noticed that by the schedule *local* rates are to be paid. It would seem scarcely possible that local rates, which are much the highest, should be paid, when in reality through rates should govern; but in a main article of shipment from the West—beef cattle—an exception was resorted to that avoided all controversy about whether the freight were local or no. The contracts for beef cattle in the main provided for their delivery at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. The cattle were received there by the Government, and then by the Government, and at its own expense, reshipped to Baltimore for Washington City. The effect of that arrangement was to make the freights local on the Pennsylvania Central, that is from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, and again local on the Northern Central from Harrisburgh to Baltimore, while if shipped directly through from Pittsburgh to Baltimore the freights would be what are denominated through freights.

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So that the effect of shipping to Harrisburgh, and there delivering the cattle to the Government, was to make the Government pay to the Northern Central, commonly called "Cameron's Road," fourteen cents per hundred pounds more than would otherwise have been paid. The increase would average $1 50 a head, the average weight being eleven or twelve hundred pounds, making in the aggregate over $33,000 accruing to a single railroad interest by the management of the War Department on a single item. But in addition to this, it will be seen that this was not the only loss sustained by the Government by the stoppage at Harrisburgh.

LIBERALITY OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

Mr. CAMERON, in his last report, claimed some credit for having reduced and regulated the charges of railroads for transportation for the Government. It will be proper to say that at a meeting held at Harrisburgh under the auspices of Gov. CURTIN, on the 4th day of June, to consider the subject, and which seems to have resulted in the schedule of rates finally fixed by Mr. SCOTT, the representative of the Northern Central, Mr. CLARK, did not vote, and was not instructed to vote for any reduction of rates below the local rates of the road, but voted against such reduction. The Philadelphia

when the armed insurgents were prepared to obstruct the road if used by the Government.

MORE INJUSTICE DONE THE GOVERNMENT.

As a general statement of the effects of the schedule of railroad rates fixed by the War Department, influenced undoubtedly more or less by the absence of competition, the Committee add the following portion of the testimony of J. H. SULLIVAN, Western Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

"Since the blockade of the Potomac, on the 20th of October last, the deliveries to the Government for the army, by rail from Baltimore, have averaged about 2,000 tons per day; of which amount it is estimated that *four-fifths*, or about 1,600 tons per day—equal to 584,000 tons per annum—were composed of breadstuffs, provisions, grain, &c., which were either produced in the West, or influenced in market value by Western prices. This average, at the increased rate of 42 cents per 100 pounds, admitted by the agents of the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Companies, would amount to $13,440 *per day*, or at the rate of $4,905,620 as the *additional cost* of army supplies, in consequence of the continued ruptured condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The result is exhibited irrespective of the value of the road to the Government as a base of military operations—a value which cannot well be estimated by dollars and cents.

If the Government necessarily has to pay excessive prices for all articles of agricultural production required by the army, there would be some compensation to the people if the producers themselves received the benefits; but unfortunately this is not the case. Whilst prices of produce are nigh upon the seaboard, they have not been so low in the West for many years. The margin between the two is absorbed partly by transportation companies, who, in the absence of the Baltimore and Ohio road, have a practical monopoly, and partly by contractors and speculators, who use the fact of more than ordinary liability of detention as an argument for a difference or price, even greater than should legitimately be demanded on account of freights. As illustrative of this point, I find that Cincinnati papers of the 28th of December last quote flour, superfine to extra, at $3 90 to $4 10 per barrel, when, about the same time, a Government contract for 30,000 barrels, delivered in this city (Washington,) was let out at $7 50 per barrel."

The Committee are compelled to say that the testimony which they submit in this connection, establishes the fact that the Government, in consequence of the mercenary interests of public officials, has been made the victim of extreme injustice; that, within reasonable limits, a just and fair competition between the various rival railroads would have not only resulted in reasonable prices, but would have prevented the corrupt and dishonorable dealings which were instigated by the extraordinary prices fixed by the Secretary of War, through Mr. SCOTT, for rail road transportation. In the judgment of the Committee, there is no possible excuse for allowing *local rates*, when persons less conversant with the subject than the Secretary of War or Mr. SCOTT must have known that through transportation would be almost universal, unless, as in the shipment of cattle and horses to Harrisburgh, and then their reshipment to Baltimore, the avarice of public officials overrode the public welfare. It is proper to say that Mr. SCOTT denies that the shedule was intended to establish invariable rates, but says the prices fixed were the maximum prices, inside o. which the Quartermaster might contract.

GEN. CAMERON "A SMALL STOCKHOLDER."

From Secretary SCOTT'S testimony, which is quoted at great length, we make the following extract:

Question.—You had no connection with the Northern Central?

Answer.—No official connection in any manner whatever.

Question.—To what extent was the Secretary of War, Mr. CAMERON, interested in that road, either as officer or otherwise?

Answer.—He is a small stockholder in the line. At that time I think he owned some few hundred shares of stock, the market value of which is about 33 per cent. of its original cost. The road has never paid him or any other stockholder any dividends.

Question.—Who are the principal parties interested in the Northern Central?

Answer.—I do not know that I can tell.

Question.—Are there no leading stockholders who hein the largest portion of the stock or bonds of the road?

Answer.—Mr. WARFORD, the President of the road, owns 3,000 shares. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now own a large amount of the stock, as they do in several of their connecting lines.

Question.—Had the Secretary of War any connection with the Pennsylvania Road?

Answer.—None whatever, either as capitalist or otherwise.

Question.—Where was the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Road principally owned?

Answer.—I do not know.

NUMBER OF TROOPS CARRIED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, for the last few years master of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in his testimony, which was given at great length, says:

"Up to the 1st of February, 1862, the number of men carried by the road on its main stem and branches, in Maryland and in Western Virginia, including those who have returned or moved frequently from point to point, for military purposes, *an equivalent of over 600,000 men, not one of which vast number, while in the hands of this Company as a passenger, has been either killed or seriously injured by an accident or oversight of any description on the part of the Company or its employés.* For the entire truth of this great fact, as well as for the general efficiency with which the business of the Government has been performed on all parts of their important line, the Company can confidently refer to all the principal military officers of the Government who have had charge of any of the operations upon or near to the road involving any of this transportation."

GOV. DENNISON.

A long letter from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, which Mr. SMITH introduces, exonerates the Company from the charge that they refused to transport troops over their road for the Government, and indorses their loyalty as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to say that the conduct of yourself and Company, in all matters relating to the transportation of supplies for the use of the Government, as well as of troops in Western Virginia, has been such as to entitle you, and those you represent, to the full confidence of the Government, both as it regards loyalty and patriotism.

HOW THE STOPPAGE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD WORKED.

In his testimony, Mr. SMITH also says: "The advantage, however, to other interests by the destruction and non-use of the Baltimore and Ohio line has chiefly been reaped by its more immediate competitor, the Pennsylvania Central. To form a better idea of the stoppage of the Baltimore and Ohio line, upon the revenues of the road, I may add that the ordinary revenue of the Company for the last few years has averaged from four and a half to five millions of dollars in the aggregate. With the same amount of through trade only that it has had for either of the two previous years, and with the rates now, and for some months past prevailing upon such freight, it is our opinion that the revenue would have reached six or seven millions of dollars for the twelve months ending with July next.

Since the closing of the road, however, the revenue of the line has been absolutely nothing upon the great through business in either direction; its local business being also in a great part either destroyed for the time or greatly reduced. This arises partly from the fact that that business chiefly consists in the large freight operations in coal, live stock, lumber and miscellaneous freights to and from the mountain divisions of the line between Cumberland and the Ohio River. All this is virtually destroyed by the actual destruction of the road at Harper's Ferry, and between that point and Cumberland."

Question.—I speak of the increase of freight over the Pennsylvania Central. Has there been a corresponding increase of transportation of freight and passengers over that portion of the Northern Pennsylvania Central line from Baltimore to Harrisburgh?

Answer.—Of course; and I should have named the Northern Central, which is virtually a part of the Pennsylvania Central itself, in view of the understood fact that the Pennsylvania Central owns a majority of its stock, and connects by it with Baltimore from Harrisburgh.

Question.—Are most of the freights shipped by the Government what are denominated through freights?

Answer.—The produce, live stock and similar freights I presume are necessarily so, in view of the fact that they come from beyond the Pittsburgh terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Road.

Question.—Would the adoption of local rates, as to freights to be paid by the Government, operate favorably or unfavorably to the Government; and would it operate favorably or unfavorably to the Pennsylvania Central with its connection extending to Baltimore?

Answer.—That would depend upon the circumstances now governing relatively, the local and through business of the Central Pennsylvania Road. Ordinarily, of course, the local rates yield to any one road over which they are charged a greater revenue than that road's proportion of through rates on the same trade. But the through rates at this time between the East and West being unprecedentedly high, it may be that the proportion of the Pennsylvania Central derived from those through rates is greater than its usual or present local rates.

IMMENSE INCREASE IN THE RAILROAD RATES.

Question.—Before the suspension of business upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road, what were the through rates, say from Cincinnati to Baltimore?

Answer.—For months previous, and even during the Winter season, when the rates are usually higher than in Summer, on account of the canal competition being withdrawn, and the fact that the Winter is the season for shipping produce, the through rate from Cincinnati to Baltimore, say, on fourth-class freight, embracing produce, &c., usually ranged from 35 to 45 and 48 cents per hundred pounds. The rates at the present time, and for months past, from Cincinnati to Baltimore, on similar freights, have ranged from 75 to 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Question.—What are the present relations of Thos. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, with the Pennsylvania Central Road?

Answer.—That is a question I cannot definitely answer. He is understood and recognized to be still its Vice-President, but I have learned that the Directors of that Company, at a meeting some months ago, gave him a formal leave of absence from his active duties on the road until such period as his official connection with the War Department might cease,

THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Special Proclamation for the Bahama Islands.

Bahama Islands.—By His Excellency Charles John Bayley, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Islands; Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary C. J. Bayley, of the same, a Proclamation.

Whereas, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has transmitted for my guidance the following copy of a dispatch from the Right Honorable Earl RUSSELL, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbors, ports and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Grace, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor, or other chief authority of each of such territories or possession respectively, shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, no snips of war or privateers belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead or waters, of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If, at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands, there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead or waters, of those islands, the Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in or near the said port, roadstead or waters, the Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or merchant ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, or any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

If any ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies, and foreign possessions, and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead or waters, belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; *provided*, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers, or merchant-ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship-of-war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship-of-war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

4. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-of-war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, notifying and publishing the foregoing dispatch for general information and the guidance of all and every person and persons whom it may in anywise concern or affect, to the intent that they may respectively take notice of the same and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Bahama Islands, at Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence, the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign. By His Excellency's command.

C. R. NESBITT, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Letter from the Democratic League to Gen Hunter.

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this City was sent to Gen. HUNTER yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Port Royal, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this City, tender you their respects, as well as thanks, for the stand taken by you in your late letter to Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The Committee appreciate your force of reasoning, and the necessity of a decided policy on the part of the Government, the people and military authorities. The conflict now going on is a broader one than is commonly imagined. It is a league on the one hand between slaveholders, allied with European aristocracy, to denationalize republican government in a large portion of the United States; on the other hand, it is the democratic principle in the free government struggling against the combined antagonisms of a privileged class, in order to maintain its ascendancy in the entire Union. This is the great issue, and all other matters are merely incidental agencies to work out the result upon the main question.

It was truly said by Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, in a letter to Mr. TRESCOTT, of South Carolina, written in 1851: "You well object to the term democracy. Democracy, in its original and philosophical sense, is, indeed, incompatible with Slavery, and the whole system of Southern society." This declaration embraces the platform of the Southern rebellion. It constituted the entire basis of reasoning that started the seeds of rebellion into growth; and which in the space of thirty years nurtured treason into culmination. The political adventurers and slaveholders South, and the more intelligent portion of the people North, understand this question alike. Were it generally and well understood, there would be little difficulty in settling the question at once through the arbitrament of preponderating force. If the twenty-six or seven millions composing the mass of free labor North and South understood the question in its true light, the whole matter would be disposed of with little more effusion of blood. Its settlement would also result in a firmer and better establishment of the principles of free Government.

Slavery perpetuation through the abrogation of a Government of majorities is the war platform of the so-called Confederate Government. The idea of slavery perpetuation upon the ruins and prostration of the democratic principle is the stimulating virus that is now sustaining the desperate efforts of the Southern conspiracy. Whether we are fighting to preserve the cause of the rebellion, while attempting to crush the rebellion itself; whether we are fighting to maintain human bondage, while rebels are making the continuation of such bondage the cause of war, are questions that now seem pertinent. If we are fighting to maintain the democratic principle, shall we succeed best by upholding or by overthrowing its antagonisms? It seems to us that your letter contains a clear and concise view of the question. We much fear that nothing but the increased effusion of blood, growing out of the present confusion in the public mind, will bring the people to unanimity as to the direction of the blows which must be struck before this warfare closes.

With ardent wishes for the welfare of the country, and many personal regards to yourself, we are very truly yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, JOHN J. SPEED,
THOMAS EWBANK, GEORGE P. NELSON,
HENRY O'REILLY, HENRY C. GARDINER,
LORENZO SHERWOOD, PIERREPONT ISHAM,
Executive Committee.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Washington Market Butcher Blows Secesh, and Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

No locality in this City has had the name of being more thoroughly loyal, since the rebellion broke out, than Washington Market. The boys who do business there will not tolerate anything that has the least squinting toward secesh, and they have a way of treating sympathizers with treason, which, though not quite so barbarous as the treatment dealt out to Union men by the rebels, has nevertheless proved quite effectual hitherto. Whenever a secession blower appears among them, they immediately chuck him into a barrel that has been used for keeping fish, and put another barrel of the same kind over his head. If the weather is warm, the fellow generally comes out a good Union man, in about five minutes; if it is cool, it sometimes takes longer, but never more than half an hour. Yesterday, a gray-headed butcher, named DIEBOLD MILLMAN, who has got himself rich by selling meat to loyal citizens, took it into his head to turn traitor, and began cursing the Government in the most approved secesh style. He "would see them (the Government) d—d, before he would allow his sons to join their d—d Union army." He soon had a large crowd of listeners around him, which only appeared to exasperate him still more, until finally his harangue became so violent and outrageous that the boys considered his case beyond the fish-barrel treatment, and began to talk seriously about hanging the old rascal. At this juncture, a policeman made his appearance, and, to save further trouble, arrested the speaker, and took him to the United States Marshal's Office, whither he was followed by about 50 persons, all ready to swear to his treasonable utterances. The Marshal being absent at Washington, the prisoner was taken to the Police Headquarters, and after remaining a short time in custody, he expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and denied that he was any other than a good Union man. As for his sons, whom he was charged with swearing that he would not allow to enlist, he said they had already enlisted in the Eighth Regiment. In view of these facts, and the apparent sincerity of his penitence, he was conducted before Commissioner WILMOT, when he took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to depart. Whether the market boys will let him off so easily is uncertain, but should his secesh ever break out in a new spot, it is believed that the fish-barrel remedy will prove a "ready relief."

he Brooklyn Riot.

It having been charged that the Police of Brooklyn were negligent in duty at the recent riot in that city, an examination in the matter was held yesterday at Police Headquarters, before the full Board of Commissioners.

Mr. JACOB LORILLARD, proprietor of one of the tobacco factories, Mr. THOMAS WATSON, proprietor of a second factory, and Mr. CHARLES KELSEY, owner of the property upon which the riot took place, were present, and gave their testimony in the matter. It appears from the statements made by these gentlemen, that they did not apprehend any breach of the peace up to the time of the riot. On Monday, the day on which the disturbance took place, Mr. LORILLARD and Mr. KELSEY visited the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, and had an interview with President BOWEN. They desired that a patrolman should be stationed near the premises, and proposed to pay for his services themselves.

President BOWEN replied that the property should be protected without pay, even if it required the entire force of the Metropolitan District to do it. While the parties were in this city, the riot began. Competent witnesses, who were present when the trouble began, testified that the officers were on the ground in a very few minutes afterwards. Officers OATES and BURNS were eating dinner at the time at their homes, within 200 feet of the factory. They ran out and went into the crowd, BURNS keeping the crowd back while OATES ran to the Stationhouse to give the alarm. Capt. HOLBROOK of the Forty-third Precinct was on the ground fifteen minutes after the trouble first started, which was as soon as he could get from his house to the scene of action. The entire testimony was such as to show that the Police made every exertion to suppress the difficulty, and that they succeeded so well as to have quelled it previous to the arrival of Inspector FOLK on the ground at 2 o'clock—the Inspector, previous to this time, having given orders to bring up the entire force of Brooklyn, if it should prove necessary.

JAMES BAKER, (colored,) foreman of Mr. WATSON'S factory, stated that the trouble was promptly stopped by the Police, but that the men under him preferred to go home for the day rather than work. Inspector FOLK gave orders to have men detailed to see the workmen safely home, assuring them that they should be protected whenever they chose to resume their labors.

Mr. WATSON stated that his factory was closed for the present, because he was about moving into a larger building, and not because he apprehended any trouble against which the Police could not afford him the amplest protection. There were other witnesses in the case whom Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK were desirous of bringing forward, and to afford them the opportunity, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The evidence adduced before the Board was such as to completely exonerate the Policemen from the charges made against them, tending, on the whole, to show that they performed their duty with the utmost impartiality.

Pennsylvania Relief Association.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following contributions:

Amount reported July 24	$1,837
Mrs. G. C. Francescus, Philadelphia	10
Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, for James Park, Jr.	100
G. W. Lane & Co.	50
A. D. Lee.	10
Citizens of Pleasantville, Venango County, Penn., per S. Q. Brown	46
S. B. H. Vance	50
Total	$2,103

There have also been received at the rooms of the Association, No. 176 Fulton-street—

Two boxes sundries, from the "Ladies of Springfield Crossroads, Erie County, Penn."

One box sundries, from "The Ladies' Aid Society," of Columbia, Lancaster County, Penn.

Five jars of jelly, from "A Loyal Virginian."

Two cases assorted liquors, from Reuben Burkhalter, Esq.

Three boxes, from the Ladies of Lancaster City, Penn.

Contributions of articles for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers will be received at the rooms, No. 176 Fulton-street.

Donations in money may be made to either of the following gentlemen of the Finance Committee:

REUBEN MANLEY, No. 22 William-street.
J. L. GOSSLER, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 1 Astor House.
S. MILLIKEN, Jr., No. 40 Exchange-place.
J. A. BLANCHARD, No. 72 Duane-street.
REUBEN BURKHALTER, No. 188 Chambers-street.
Or to JONATHAN OGDEN, Treasurer, Corner Broadway and Grand-street.

The Liederkranz Festival.

The noted German Musical Society, the Liederkranz, held its second festival for the year, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The Liederkranz is celebrated for the select and agreeable character of its entertainments, and on the occasion in question fully sustained its old repute.

The vocal and instrumental performances commenced about 3 P. M., and a charming selection of music was given by the Society and NOLL'S fine brass band. The attendance of visitors was not so large as usual, owing to many serious features of the times, until toward evening, when multitudes of both sexes and all ages, in gala attire, came flocking to the scene of festivity. At 7 P. M. the regular concert commenced and continued, with brief intermissions, for several hours. The programme comprised a choice series of master-pieces, chosen from the best German operas and the favorite music of the day. The two most striking performances were the overture of the grand opera of the "Tannhauser," by NOLL'S Band, and the famous Gipsey chorus, composed by BECKER, and rendered with the full force of the Liederkranz. At 8 P. M., there was a handsome display of fireworks, and a large luminous balloon was thrown up. This beautiful object rose majestically through the sparkling twilight, and soared away, discharging a succession of rockets and many-colored lights. About 9 o'clock the grand ball commenced with an illumination of calcium lights, and until dawn the sportive throng enjoyed all the pleasures of Fatherland, through the hours of as lovely a moonlit night as Midsummer ever knew. Throughout the entire festival not one act of disorder, not one unpleasant incident, marred the scene. SOMMERS, the lessee of the hotel and grounds, came out in great force, and, as usual, made all his guests comfortable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PERPETRATOR.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN MAGNER, who died from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received during a fight corner of Cherry and Catharine streets, late last Monday night. The testimony adduced went to show that JOSEPH BARROW, *alias* Welsh, but familiarly known as "Tipperary," a sailor belonging to the ship *Dreadnaught*, the deceased, and 'one or two other men, got into a fight while partially intoxicated, and during the altercation MAGNER was stabbed. Directly after the fight, BARROW said to JAMES COLLINS of No. 50 Oliver-street, then standing near, "Let's get out of this—I stabbed that man," and at that time COLLINS saw BARROW take a knife and put it into his pocket. BARROW then left, and at 3 o'clock the following morning applied for admission to the house of CHARLES MILLER. Being impatient, he burst in the door, and violently assaulted Mrs. MILLER. He then said, "I have cut one man to-night, and will cut another before I leave this house." At that time, Sergeant DE VOURSNEY, of the Fourth Precinct, came up and accosted BARROW, and took a sheath-knife from him. The prisoner was subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island for the assault on Mrs. MILLER, and after the death of his victim, Sergeant DE VOURSNEY, by order of Coroner COLLIN, proceeded to the Penitentiary and brought him down to await the result of the inquisition. The testimony pointed strongly toward the prisoner, and to no one else, as being the man who stabbed the deceased, and the jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That JOHN MAGNER, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound from a knife in the hands of a man called "Tipperary," or JOSEPH BARROW, *alias* Welsh."

The accused was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. BARROW is 29 years of age, and born in Ireland. He has been boarding at PAT. FARRELL'S, Hamilton-street. Several of the principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday afternoon, with Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. Rev. Dr. MCLANE read the 97th Psalm, and offered prayer. Communications were received from agents of the Society in different States, giving accounts of their labors, and of the supply of soldiers, patients in military hospitals and prisoners of war; from Rev. W. F. WARREN, Germany, sending resolutions on the Bible work, adopted by the Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany; from Rev. A. H. WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, missionary of the American Board in Oroomiah, stating the cutting, by a native of Nestorian and matrices of type for a Syriac Testament; from Rev. Messrs. GREEN, BLISS and HERRICK, Committee from the twenty-second meeting of the American Missionaries in Turkey, with the report of that body on the encouraging prospect and continued openings for the spread of the Scriptures in the East. Grants were made of books to supply wounded soldiers on board the *Elm City* and the *Daniel Webster*; for hospitals for wounded prisoners of war at David's Island, N. Y.; to the Chaplain of hospitals at Newbern, N. C., for the patients; 1,300 volumes for hospitals at Washington, D. C.; 1,600 to the Louisville Bible Society, Kentucky, to supply hospitals in that region; for the Chesapeake hospitals at Fortress Monroe; to the Fifty-sixth New-York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, books in English and German, by request of the chaplains; to the American Tract Society of Boston, books in English and German, for the army on the James River; books in English, French and Spanish, for Mexico; and 100 volumes for hospitals at Newport's News.

R. W. G. L. S. N. Y. I. O. O. F.—This was held again on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of electing Grand Officers. There was considerable interest manifested by the O. F's, and a very cheering indication of the prosperity of the organization was thereby afforded.

At about 11 o'clock P. M., the M. W. G. M. MYER STERN announced the following result: For G. W. there were 291 votes, of which D. G. M. EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, received 277 votes.

For D. G. M. there were 277 votes, of which G. W. AARON MCCALL received 277 votes.

For G. W. there were cast 367 votes, of which P. G. GEO. SNYDER, of No. 404, received 188, and P. G. HENRY SNYDER, of No. 47, 173 votes.

For G. S., 385 votes were cast, of which the present incumbent, JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1, received 243, and P. W. MARCUS B. PITTS, of No. 47, 141 votes.

For Grand Treasurer, 197 votes were cast; 192 were given to the present incumbent, JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28.

For Grand Representative, 379 votes were cast, of which P. G. M. WM. L. WEMMELL, of No. 35, received 152, and P. G. M. GEORGE SMITH, of No. 30, received 224 votes.

After these results were ascertained and announced, the G. L. took an extended recess until last night, when proceedings were resumed, and the G. O.'s were, with appropriate and customary ceremonies, installed. The Standing Committees were also appointed.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this day, (Saturday) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March—Hamburger Wallhalle.....Herzog
2. Overture—"Cheval D'Bronze".....Auber
3. Aria—"Why Do I Weep for These?".....Wallace
4. Waltz—"Geistes Schwingen".....Lanner

PART II.

1. Terzetto and Chorus—"Der Freyschutz".....Von Weber
2. "La Violetta"—Mazurka.....Faust
3. Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
4. Aria and Chorus—"Elijah".....Mendelssohn

PART III.

1. "Marksman's Polka".....Rehm
2. Selection from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
3. Quickstep—"Ernani".....Verdi
4. Carnival Galop.....Hillier

The National Medley.

D. S. AND S. S. OF THE S. S.—A most dangerous and successful strike of the street-sweepers has, at this hottest of hot seasons, interfered materially with the cleanliness and consequent health of the City. Sweepers in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards struck, a few days ago for an advance of 25 cents per diem on their wages. They were then receiving only $1 per day. While the strike lasted, no work was done on the streets in these Wards, and the result, of course, was the accumulation of filth to an extent that was hazardous to the public health; this fact, and the inexorability of the men in their demand, led the contractors to accede to the increased terms on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday morning the "boys" went to work graciously, and the City does not smell quite so bad as it did, though there is yet room for improvement. In many places the accumulated dirt, filth and garbage was so absolutely offensive as to render the atmosphere disgustingly odorous, and intensely pestilential.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, with Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair. After some informal discussion, the recent strike of the street cleaners, and the consequent neglect of street cleaning in several of the Wards, was reported by the City Inspector, who stated that the neglect continued during a period of seventy-two hours. During that time he gave two separate and successive notices for a resumption of the work, according to the terms of the contract. On discussing the subject, the Board concluded that no action was necessary just now, the street cleaning having been fully resumed; but the opinion was expressed, and fully concurred in, that if such a state of affairs should again occur, the Board will take the responsibility of having the filth removed immediately, irrespective of the Hackley contract. The Board passed a resolution requesting the Common Council to direct the filling in of the pond on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. After which the Board adjourned to meet on call.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs. Grants were made of books to supply wounded soldiers on board the *Elm City* and the *Daniel Webster*; for hospitals for wounded prisoners of war at David's Island, N. Y.; to the Chaplain of hospitals at Newbern, N. C., for the patients; 1,300 volumes for hospitals at Washington, D. C.; 1,000 volumes to the Louisville Bible Society, Kentucky, to supply hospitals in that region; for the Chesapeake hospitals at Fortress Monroe; to the Fifty-sixth New-York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, books in English and German, by request of the Chaplains; to the American Tract Society of Boston, books in English and German, for the army on James River; books in English, French and Spanish, for Mexico; and 100 volumes for hospitals at Newport's News.

SENTENCES IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.—A number of prisoners, convicted during the term, were brought up, and received sentences as follows: Joseph Powell, John Ripley, Washington Smith, Thomas Wilson, Philip Brown, Martha Garrett and William Timpson, *alias* Tilman, all convicted of grand larceny, were each of them sentenced to State Prison for two years. William Burress, Francis McKenney and James Branigan, convicted of burglary, were sentenced to State Prison for three years. Romeo Hunter, assault with dangerous weapon, Penitentiary six months; Jackson Johnson, forgery, Penitentiary twelve months; Wm. Jones, convicted of larceny of money, &c., from one John Taggard, sentenced to State Prison for two years and two months; Emma Griffen, pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, sentenced to Penitentiary for three months; George Kerry, charged with robbery, first degree, acquitted.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—At a late hour on Thursday night, JOHN CLARK, a laborer, fell from the attic room of premises No. 8 Roosevelt-street, to the pavement, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland....Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 87 Washington-street, on the body of MICHAEL BROSNAN, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 19th of March last, in consequence of a hogshead of sugar, which he was assisting to put aboard of the Elizabethport boat, falling on him. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—This Institution, which is situated at Nos. 138 and 140 West Twenty-eighth-street, renders, through its Superintendent, the following weekly report:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining from last report	52	8	60
Admitted since	2	—	2
Discharged	7	2	9
Died	—	—	—
Remaining	47	6	53

Of the above, 30 are United States soldiers.

JULIUS RAYMOND, Superintendent.

HO FOR THE CHOWDER!—On Sunday, Aug. 10, there will be a grand piscatorial excursion to a well-known spot, called by the cheerful name of the Cholera Sea Bass Banks. The steamer *Robert L. Mabey*, with all kinds of good cheer and all kinds of cheering goodies, will leave sundry places at various times, as announced in the advertisement, and we have no doubt that all who are fond of sea-bass and blue-fish, and have no church engagements on that day, will embrace this first-rate opportunity to join the "G. P. E."

The Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, the Pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church in Princestreet, will address his fellow-citizens on Sunday evening, on the subject of the fearful persecution which has been recently aroused against his race in New-York, and elsewhere in the Free States. From the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. GARNET and his people have been enthusiastic in their loyalty and devotion to the Union.

A COOL OFFER.—The last one of the eight foot iron columns composing the substructure of the new Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, has been sunk to its position, sealed and uncapped, and will remain open for the examination of the public until Wednesday next. Those who are curious in such matters will have the opportunity to descend below the bed of Harlem River.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF HEATED TERMS.—Yesterday was what illiterate people call a scorcheree. The tropical vindictiveness with which the red hot sun shone upon the parched earth, the defenceless people and the ill-used quadrupeds was most intense. Ninety-eight in the shadiest shade, and 115° in the cheerful sunshine, was the uncomfortable tabular statement of reliable thermometers.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of JAMES SHERRY, who was drowned in the dock, foot of James-slip, East River, yesterday morning, by accidentally falling overboard. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He lived at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—This body has granted, thus far, this year, 1,012 licenses. They have three sessions yet to hold. It is anticipated that some of the liquor dealers will contest in the Courts the question whether they are legally liable to pay excise duties to the National as well as the State Government.

THE HARBOR DEFENCE QUESTION.—The Joint-Committee on National Affairs, of the Common Council, will meet to-day, at 12 M., to consider the recent communication from Mayor OPDYKE in reference to the Harbor Defence Question. Alderman TERENCE FARLEY is the Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 8, 1862.

$700	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Loan yearly

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FORTUNE'S FROLIC—THE FOUR LOVERS.

WALLACK'S—ELLY O'CONNOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important order has been issued by the War Department, which will seriously interfere with the plans of those who have calculated to escape the coming draft by changing their locality. It directs that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals, military officers and Police authorities are instructed to see the order carried into effect. It also directs that any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before the draft is made, shall be arrested wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, conveyed to the nearest military post or dépôt, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft. The order also suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* with respect to all persons so arrested, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

The War Department has also issued an order with regard to the discouragement of voluntary enlistments. It directs all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police, to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States. Such persons are to be tried immediately before a Military Commission.

The announcement that Gen. MCCLELLAN intended to hold the position of Malvern Hill, was made, it appears, under a misapprehension. The movement of Gen. HOOKER, we now learn, was only intended as a reconnoissance in force; but the rebels supposed it to be the commencement of a general movement toward Richmond, and under this impression moved down from Richmond on three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern. Gen. HOOKER remained there until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to his encampment, leaving strong guards at Haxall's.

There was a rumor in Washington yesterday of heavy fighting at Gordonsville, but it was not sufficiently definite to warrant belief. It is not improbable, however, that a collision has taken place there.

The news contained in our correspondence from the Department of the South is of the most startling character. Our fleet below Savannah and at Port Royal are in constant expectation of a visit from a new iron-clad monster just completed by the rebels at Savannah, described as being of the most formidable character. It appears that the rebels have razed the British steamer *Fingal* which was shut up in the Savannah River by our blockading fleet previous to the capture of Fort Pulaski, thoroughly mailed her with railroad iron brought down from the country, and put on board her an armament which they claim to be heavier than that of any of our war vessels—two 120-pounders rifled; four 50-pounders rifled; six 10-inch columbiads, and two brass 24-pounder howitzers. It is also asserted that she is perfectly seaworthy. The rebels at Charleston have also two iron-clad rams nearly completed, but not intended to operate outside the harbor. They are expected to be used in convoying vessels in and out through the blockade.

It seems to be the generally received opinion in Cincinnati and Louisville that an invasion of Kentucky by a considerable rebel force is to take place immediately. The latest report is that there are fifteen thousand rebel infantry, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry, at Knoxville, expecting to enter Kentucky at an early day.

Our dispatches contain accounts of the defeat of two bands of guerrillas in Missouri—one at Ozark and the other at Kingsville. The rebels suffered seriously.

A dispatch dated Helena, Ark., Aug. 3, says: "All is quiet here. Latest advices from HINDMAN represent his forces at 7,000; this can avail nothing against the 20,000 Federals here, with the available reinforcements from Memphis. A portion of Gen. STEELE'S Brigade is at a point twenty miles below Napoleon. No gunboats or transports are at Napoleon, and I should not be surprised to hear of the burning of the United States Marine Hospital at any moment, nor, indeed, of the whole town. The rumor of Gen. PRICE having crossed below here has not been authenticated. Unless rebel movements compel him, Gen. CURTIS will not make any movement for some time as yet."

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Memphis, under date of Aug. 2, probably acting on the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, insists that he has positive confirmation of the roorback that ten iron-clad gunboats from England have entered Mobile harbor. He says that the rebels are keeping them quiet until fully manned, and then they will make a dash on some point least expected.

One of the New-Haven houses engaged in business in New-Orleans has just received from that city $150,000 in silver.

Mr. JOSEPH C. TODD, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and a gentleman of intelligence and veracity as well as a practical mechanic, is now on a visit to England. In a letter to the *Register* of that place, dated July 16, he writes as follows: "It is important for our Government to know that a heavy-plated steamer with guns left Liverpool last Thursday. The circumstance that brought this fact to my notice is this: Since my stay in Liverpool I became acquainted with several Southern gentlemen, and from our frequent associations together, became quite familiar. A few days since I asked one of them when they thought of returning home, (one from Newbern, N. C., and the other from Georgia,) and was told that they did not know when they would go. On Saturday evening last I called at their hotel, and to my surprise was told they had gone home. This aroused my suspicion, and on inquiry I found that such a steamer had left laden with arms and contraband of war for the Southern Confederacy. This iron-plated vessel with heavy guns is no doubt intended to take the place of the *Sumter*, *Nashville* or *Merrimac*, but from what I can learn, is more formidable. She is so constructed as to be worked and steered below deck, and lies very low in the water."

The St. Louis *Democrat* insists that Springfield and Sikeston should be thoroughly fortified, in view of the threatening movements which PRICE is said to be making. It remarks: "Our entire southern border can be covered by two positions—the one at Springfield, about the line of Neosho, Cassville and Forsyth; the other on a line of Bird's Point, Sikeston and Bloomfield. It will, of course, be the business of competent military topographical engineers to select the proper sites, and decide on the form and nature of the fortifications, but it seems to us that those points would abundantly protect us on the one side against the raids of Gen. PRICE—on the other, against the advances of JEFF. THOMPSON. Such works would form a cheap, safe and permanent defence, the cost of their erection would not exceed largely the sum we shall otherwise have to pay for the erection of Winter quarters, and the troops that are now necessary to guard those important positions could be advantageously transferred to the field, where their presence is so much needed."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* off Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive intelligence from Europe to the 1st inst.—five days later. The United States steam-frigate *Tuscarora* had left Southampton, and it was supposed she was in chase of the steamer *Merrimac*, which had sailed on the day previous from Plymouth, having on board a large cargo of ammunition, etc., for the rebels. Cotton had advanced again in the Liverpool market, and the tendency was still upward. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 94. for money.

We have this morning some further particulars of the destruction of the *Golden Gate* by fire near Manzanilla, on the Mexican coast. She had on board ninety-five cabin passengers, and one hundred and forty-seven in the second cabin and steerage, with a crew numbering ninety-five. On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., while the passengers were dining, the alarm of fire was given, and such was the rapidity of the flames that at 5:15 the upper deck fell. The steamer was soon afterward beached, and such of the passengers and crew as had not previously taken to the boats, jumped overboard and endeavored to reach the shore. About one hundred of these were successful, including five children. Others reached Manzanilla in the boats, and others still were expected to be heard from—thus reducing the number of lives lost, as first reported, very materially. Seventy-eight of the passengers had returned to San Francisco. The vessel was burnt to the water's edge, and soon disappeared. Whether there is a possibility of saving the treasure is not known.

The steamboat *Thomas P. Way*, of the New. ark Line, landed some three hundred convalescent Newark soldiers, at Fort Hamilton, yesterday afternoon.

The frigate *New Ironsides* has all the plates placed upon the sides, with the exception of one or two on the upper tier. These will go on as as soon as possible. On Thursday she was dismantled in part; this will be continued until all the masts are taken down. She will make her trial trip in about ten days. She will pass out of the contractor's hands about the beginning of next month. Her movements will be entirely secret after she leaves the port, and no one except those connected with the vessel will be allowed to proceed to sea in her, by direct command of the Navy Department. On Thursday morning, Messrs. MERRICK & SON issued a stringent order, prohibiting all persons, representatives of the Press included, from going on board the *Ironsides*, or even within the inclosure at the end of Reed-street wharf, as long as the vessel is in their hands.

The Louisville *Journal* has information from a member of the Court-martial which tried Col. TURCHIN, that he has been cashiered and dismissed from the service. As the commission appointing him a Brigadier-General bears date Aug. 5, it is not impossible that the Colonel may still insist he is in the army.

The schooner *Barrell*, from Hampton Roads, arrived at Baltimore, on Wednesday, a prize to the United States Government. She was captured by the revenue cutter *Philip Allen*, GEO. M. SLICER, commanding.

The master, mate, engineer, steward and watchman of the steamer *City of Madison*, which plies between Toronto and Oswego, were arrested at the latter place on Wednesday last, charged with having connived at the escape of deserters from the regiments stationed in Canada. Two were found on board the vessel when she was searched. The *Globe* suggests that some arrangement should be made by which deserters from British regiments should be exchanged for those from American regiments who had taken refuge in Canada.

There was a heavy fall in Gold and Foreign Exchange, yesterday, and a corresponding rise in the Stock market. Prices for the Railway Shares were buoyant, and for Government Securities firm. Gold finally closed 112⅞; Bills on London, 124¾ ₱ cent.

The oppressive heat, yesterday, had the effect of checking business materially. Breadstuffs opened rather actively at full prices, but closed heavily. Cotton and Sugars attracted more attention, and were firmer. Provisions were in demand; Mess Pork advanced. Candles, Coffee, Metals, Fruit, Oils, Rice, Salt, Seeds, Spices, Teas, Naval Stores and Whalebone, were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Beeswax, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The freight market was depressed.

CIVILIAN COMMANDERS—AN INJUSTICE TO OUR SOLDIERS.—We are sorry to see the practice so largely continued of conferring high military commands on civilians, who know nothing whatever of military affairs, and who have not had even an hour's experience in the battle-field. Our past experience ought to have warned the Government against the fatal consequences of such a course, and there is less excuse for it now than ever before. There are scores and hundreds of subordinate officers in the Army, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Corporals and Sergeants, who have won distinction by actual service in the field,—who have led their men into the hottest of the fight, and done their duty with noble and conspicuous valor. These men are entitled to promotion, and the good of the service demands that they should receive it. Nothing can be more discouraging to such men than to see others put over them in high command, who have done nothing whatever to earn it, and nothing whatever to show their fitness for it. This system of political favoritism has been the bane of armies at all times, and has done enough already toward ruining ours to have arrested the attention of the military authorities. Gen. HALLECK ought to put a stop to it. A judicious and careful system of *just promotions*, not confined to the higher grade of officers, but carried all through the army and *into the ranks*, would do more than anything else to infuse military ardor into our troops, and make our armies formidable and effective.

The One Thing Needful.

There are a great many things which must be done before this rebellion can be crushed and peace restored. But the one thing to be done *now*,—before all others, and to the exclusion of everything else for the time being,—is to gather up the greatest possible military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the rebel army. Everything else can be postponed;—this cannot. How to employ negroes;—what to do with rebel property;—whether to set slaves free or not;—all these and scores of other questions of the utmost importance, and which must be settled at some time or other, can be safely and wisely postponed. *But this task admits of no delay.* The rebel armies in the field must be beaten. The military power of the rebellion must be broken. That is an indispensable preliminary to everything else. Until that is done, nothing else can even be attempted with any prospect of success. *After* it is done, the chances of doing everything else that the case requires will be increased tenfold.

It is this consideration which renders instant increase of the army a matter of such vital importance. The rebels are gathering all their forces at Richmond for a final and decisive blow. They failed in their attempt to annihilate MCCLELLAN, and were so badly crippled that they have never been able to renew it. But they are repairing these disasters with the utmost vigor and energy. Day by day thousands and tens of thousands of rebel reinforcements are pouring into Richmond, over every Southern Railroad and from every Southern State. The utmost activity pervades every department of the rebel service. Their defences are strengthened. Their armies are reinforced and being disposed for new and still fiercer onslaughts upon the Union forces. Every Southern paper, in the tone of its appeals, shows that the momentous crisis is fully appreciated by the rebel leaders, and that they are preparing to meet it. Where they will strike the next blow, it would be idle for us to speculate. It is the business of our Generals to find out, and to prepare to meet it. *It is our business to give them the means of doing so.* Let the 300,000 volunteers called for by the Government be sent promptly forward, and we may defy the utmost efforts of the rebels wherever and whenever they may put them forth. There ought to be not an hour's delay in completing this fresh and indispensable enrollment.

We appeal to all classes of our fellow-citizens to postpone all other questions, and devote themselves with resolute and single-hearted zeal to this indispensable work—the immediate armament of the nation. There are thousands among them, of tried and unquestioned loyalty, who think the Government should arm the negroes—should proclaim Emancipation—and thus draw strength from the rebel ranks;—and in their impatience to see their views on these points carried out, they waste, in complaints and in censures of the Government, strength and energies that could be more usefully employed just now elsewhere. These questions, it is clear to the most casual observer, divide and distract the public mind. Let them turn to others that do not. These discussions beget suspicion,—stimulate prejudice,—arouse bigotry and ignorant hostilities of race and color,—afford ground for cavil and fault-finding, cool the zeal of men less liberal than patriotic in their views, and, in a thousand ways, check and discourage the great movement on which the salvation of the Union cause depends. *Let us raise men for the armies needed instantly in the field.* Upon the necessity of doing this we are all agreed; let us all then devote ourselves to it and waive all other issues on which we are *not* agreed. When we have done this then we can do the rest.

There is great danger that the rebels may strike some terrible blow at our armies before we have completed our preparations to receive them. They know perfectly well the rate at which our recruiting proceeds, and can calculate to a day how long they can afford to wait. They need time for repairing their losses, as well as we for repairing ours; and it may be that they will require more than we. But they had a very great advantage over us in having the great mass of their troops already enrolled, organized, armed and ready for instant transfer to the field of service. *They had accumulated an immense reserve*, upon which they are now drawing to fill up their thinned and shattered ranks. We had done nothing of the kind, and here, therefore, we were at a disadvantage. But all that we can do to repair it is to lose not a moment's time in raising the volunteers required, and then by drafting place on foot a force of reserves which will render the recurrence of a similar defect impossible. To the completion of this task every loyal citizen should bend his utmost energies, and should waive, for the time, all other considerations, and especially all other discussions which threaten to divide the public mind, and thus to weaken that patriotic public sentiment upon which the Government must rely in its efforts to crush this rebellion.

THE "ORGAN OF BRITISH INTELLECT" ON INTERVENTION.—We give a sensible and intelligible article from the London *Saturday Review* showing the impolicy of England's mediation or intervention between the American belligerents. This hebdomadal, as our readers know, has been one of our most malignant foes from the beginning, but has treated the aspect and progress of affairs here with somewhat more intelligence than the vulgar herd of English writers have exhibited. It sees now that there is no possible room for mediation, that mediation involves contingent war, and that war would not pay. We are glad that these ideas are at last penetrating the English cranium; and we are glad that they are beginning to exhibit a certain sense of international justice and right, as well as a prudent regard for home economy. Since Parliament took ground against interference in our affairs, we are happy to see the position finds such a respectable following in the Press.

Eluding the Draft—An Important Executive Order.

The National Government has taken a vigorous step to prevent evasions of the draft. All males of the liable age, proposing to pass the frontier either toward Canada or Europe, are obliged to give a satisfactory account of their motives and objects, and, we presume, furnish evidence of having provided a substitute in case the chance of the draft fall to their names. Only when these conditions have been fulfilled, can the National writ *ne exeant* be suspended in their favor. The prohibition is, of course, but temporary. Before the close of the month the drafted troops will all be in service, and they who choose to expatriate themselves may then do so at pleasure.

Arbitrary as this restriction appears, there can be no doubt whatever of the necessity of some measure of the kind. It is the business of Government to see that the burden of military service shall fall as nearly as possible on all alike; the rich and the poor equally sharing their liabilities and inconveniences. To attain absolute equality is out of the question. The wealth of the opulent will purchase exemptions from compulsory service as it does from various other earthly troubles; but that is no reason why neither the purse or the person of the rich should contribute to the common defence. The moment the authorities become satisfied that any portion of the community is disposed to escape its social obligations, and in recreant fashion leave to the rest the task of saving the Republic, at that moment it is their inevitable duty to use every preventive energy known to experience, even though it be wholly unknown to law.

Such an occasion has plainly presented itself. In anticipation of the draft thousands of able-bodied men have been abandoning their homes in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and taking refuge in the British Provinces. Of these fugitives the great majority are, as a matter of course, more or less decided sympathizers with the cause of rebellion, who take flight because of a misguided conviction that they must not and ought not to fight against the rebels. Canada is thronged with such. There they find the loud-mouthed and traitorous Bobadils of the Southern cause ready to embrace and employ them in its service—ready with plot and countersign to enlist them in the secret service of provoking domestic insurrection in the North and broadening the gulf which already separates Canadian and American sympathies. The southern frontier of Canada is darkened with the host of these refugees. Even from Maine, from Michigan, and doubtless from other States on the northern boundary, numbers have fled across the lines, not because they oppose the war or approve the rebellion, but because it requires but a fortnight's residence on the St. Lawrence to acquit them of all the inconveniences and perils of a nine months' term in the army. As to the travel to Europe prompted by the conscription, we have no idea it amounts to numbers that need occasion the Government serious apprehension. The proximity of Canada is the great temptation, and it is to that frontier the vigilance of the authorities will be chiefly directed. With the regular transatlantic travel, there will, we presume, be no appreciable interference.

While thus sustaining the propriety of adopting measures of this character at a crisis of the National destiny so supreme, not a moment, we take it for granted, will be lost by the Secretary of War in establishing proper tribunals at New-York and on the northern frontier, which shall pass summarily upon cases of presumptive evasion brought before them. The order, as we now have it, is too general and inclusive. Its execution rests in hands utterly irresponsible. Whatever there is in it of the despotic and peremptory not absolutely essential to the object for which it is issued; whatever of needless embarrassment it occasions to the business and traveling community, should at once be cleared away, so that none but the class it is intended for, may feel its weight. The people are always ready to submit to any obviously necessary dictate of public policy; it will certainly oppose any purely arbitrary exertion of power. We call, therefore, upon the Secretary of War, for some more detailed and less exceptionable exposition of the Government's purpose.

THE MURDER OF GEN. MCCOOK.—The rebel assassination of Gen. MCCOOK is one of the most melancholy and disastrous events of the war. There is not a single circumstance to redeem it from classification among the most wanton and savage butcheries that ever occurred in a civilized country. The General was a helpless invalid—moving in an ambulance painfully along a highway. He came to a place of refreshing shade and cooling springs, and rested awhile to alleviate his sufferings. His name and rank became known to those who witnessed his stopping, and when he moved again it was soon found that his ambulance was followed by a treacherous foe skulking in the woods. They pursued till a place of convenient seclusion was reached, when they rushed upon the defenceless soldier, overturned his conveyance, and shot him as he lay helpless, pleading for life. A more cold-blooded and fiendish murder was never perpetrated by barbarous Indians than these guerrillas of Northern Alabama have been guilty of, and it is not surprising that the most intense excitement is stirred up in the West wherever the facts become known.

Gen. MCCOOK belongs to a most patriotic and chivalrous family. Four brothers of them have dedicated their lives to the country in this war. One fell in the battle of Bull Run; another has gone to his account as above described. There are others to give themselves to death, wherever and whenever the lot of war may require. ROBERT MCCOOK, who has perished by such base means, has won the highest fame as a brave and true soldier. He fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., and led the first bayonet charge of the war at the head of his Ohio regiment. In subsequent conflicts he so distinguished himself as to earn the high rank of General, which the President gave him.

In his dealings with the rebel population of the Southern States that fell under his authority, Gen. MCCOOK was clement and forbearing to an extreme that should have won their respect, had they been persons of ordinary human sensibilities. He fell under the censure of a large party in the North, because of his tenderness of rebel feelings and rebel property. But all did not avail to save him from their deadly cruelty.

The event is a national disaster. With all the efforts of a benign and magnanimous Government to save war from its tendencies to ruthless revenge and barbarism, it is greatly to be feared that this murder of a true soldier will give rise to a series of retaliations and to a system of partisan rapine and slaughter at which humanity will shudder.

Peril to Our Troops in South Carolina.

Our special correspondents with the army and navy on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, send us highly exciting accounts, which we print this morning, of the extreme peril of our troops and ships under command of Gen. HUNTER and Admiral DUPONT. It seems that the great ram at Savannah, on which the rebels have been at work for a long time, is completed, and has of late been frequently in sight from the walls of Fort Pulaski, moving about under an easy head of steam; she threatens to come down, run past Fort Pulaski, destroy our fleet at Hilton Head and thereabouts, and operate against our works and our troops on the sea-islands. If she succeeds in crushing our wooden gunboats—as all our past experience with iron-clad rebel rams shows she is likely enough to do—the rebels will have obtained an unmolested crossing for the rafts which they are known to have been busily building of late in every creek and bayou along the shore; and our well-posted correspondent thinks they will in all human probability be enabled to wrest back from us every foot of ground now under the Union flag in South Carolina and Georgia. It is the opinion of those best informed that the Savannah ram is only delaying the beginning of her work until the large rebel land force, massed on the railroad at points not far distant from Hilton Head, is in readiness to cross over and coöperate with her.

It appears that this ram is quite a different affair from the Savannah "Ladies' Gunboat," of which we have heard more or less for a year past. It is the British steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade laden with arms in the Spring, now razeed and thoroughly mailed, so as to be impenetrable to shot, and mounting fourteen guns, and before which our wooden vessels down there will be but as playthings. She is not a mere scarecrow; for some of our ships have been close enough to her to describe her pretty minutely, and their observation is further confirmed by other equally indubitable evidence.

Of course the discovery of the danger they were in, has caused considerable commotion among the officers and men of both the army and navy stationed in the vicinity. The navy is busy preparing for defence as best it may—though really what preparations on its part are worth anything? We may be assured that our tars will fight to the last, and will "never surrender;" but with the recent record of the *Manassas* and *Arkansas* before them, they must look upon the struggle as desperate. Gen. HUNTER and his troops are hard at work fortifying and making all possible preparations to meet the rebels on land, if they succeed in effecting a landing; and we may be sure that his troops, both white and black, will see bloody work before they succumb to any force, however formidable. But he has lately been weakened by the withdrawal from his command of his best Generals and most experienced troops; and his situation is one of admitted danger. The peril is very great and imminent. The rebels threaten not only to destroy our fleet, capture our troops, repossess the sea-islands and Fort Pulaski, but, in company with two rebel rams at Charleston, to raise the blockade along the whole coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

It is a disgrace to us that they should have been allowed for a moment to entertain such hopes, or to begin the working out of such a project. A single iron-clad ram on our side down there, would put our position out of peril, and it may be, would save us thousands of men and millions of property. Is there any reason under Heaven why we should not be able to razee old ships, plate them with railroad iron, put a snout on them, and send them forth to battle, as well as the rebels? Is there any cause that we should not be able to build two such concerns to their one, or ten to their one? When we knew they were at work plating the *Fingal*, what hindered us from plating two *Fingals* in half the time? It makes no matter now what hindered us; but if the Navy Department have any sort of an iron-clad floating thing ready, or half ready they had better dispatch it to Hilton Head before we hear of further disasters.

SHOULD DEFINE HIS POSITION.—WENDELL PHILLIPS is stumping Massachusetts against the Administration. He objects to its method of carrying on the war, and denounces the President, the Cabinet, Gen. MCCLELLAN and everybody else connected with the Government. He speaks of Gen. MCCLELLAN as no better than a "traitor." Now we should like to know what Mr. PHILLIPS means by "treason." A year or two ago, in a public lecture at Brooklyn, he declared that he was not an American citizen—that he had never taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution—that he never voted or took any part in public affairs, and that he never *would* do so, as long as the Constitution tolerated the existence of Slavery.

We should like to know whether Mr. PHILLIPS has changed his views on this subject or not. Has he *yet* taken the oath of allegiance? Is he *now* willing to acknowledge himself an American citizen, and to assume the responsibilities and perform the duties that citizenship involves? Does he *now* recognize the supremacy of the Constitution? If not, what does he mean by denouncing MCCLELLAN as no better than a "traitor?" Traitor to what?—To the Constitution? Yet he himself is in the same predicament. He has taken no oath of allegiance to it. He will not agree to support it. He holds substantially the same relations to the Constitution and the Union as JEFF. DAVIS—that is, unless he has changed his ground since his Brooklyn lecture.

We suggest the propriety of calling on WENDELL PHILLIPS to take the oath of allegiance. If he assumes to lecture the Administration, to denounce the Government, and to sit in judgment on the Generals of the army in the field, we ought to know at least the ground which he occupies and the point of view from which he criticises their conduct. If he does it as a loyal citizen,—sworn to support the Constitution and the Union,—that is very well. But if he persists in boasting, as he has done hitherto, that he is *not* a citizen,—that he owes no allegiance to the Constitution, and that he regards the Union as an accursed league for the support of Slavery, then his denunciations are simply those of an outsider and an enemy, and we do not see how it will be easy to draw a line of distinction between *his* hostility to the Government and that of any other rebel. Let him take the oath of allegiance.

THE BROOKLYN RIOT AND THE POLICE FORCE.—We are glad to see that Superintendent KENNEDY is causing a rigid examination to be made into the late disgraceful riot in Brooklyn, and that he is determined to brand official delinquency with its deserved punishment. So far as the head of the Police Department is concerned, every precaution that vigilance suggests appears to have been taken to prevent disturbance and protect the negro laborers in their peaceful avocation. Nor do the body of the police appear to be deserving of any blame, for they seem to have done their duty well *after they arrived on the scene*. The blame of their not arriving sooner and *preventing* the outrage rests on certain of the local officials, and Superintendent KENNEDY does well to bring these delinquents to prompt trial.

The occurrence of this riot suggests anew the importance of a system of police drill in what may be called mob-tactics or street-strategy. In Europe (where, to be sure, they have more experience of mobs than we have,) this art is brought to a high degree of perfection, and the police will enter and segregate and scatter a mob with an ease and rapidity little short of miraculous. This is an accomplishment our police should possess; though that does not prevent our hoping that they may have the fewest possible occasions to put it into practice.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARMY OF EXEMPTS.—The rush for certificates of exemption from military duty is an incident worth remembering. The names of these patriots who are so anxious not to serve their country should be perpetuated. We have heard of some very extraordinary steps taken by individuals to disable themselves for service. We know of one young man, robust, vigorous, and supposed to be of average respectability, who cut off the forefinger of his right hand to escape the draft. Such heroism ought to be held in everlasting remembrance. We intend to collect material for a history of all such cases. We shall be greatly obliged for authentic reports of every such incident. Our readers in all parts of the country will confer a favor by sending us accounts of them. The memory of these cowardly sneaks ought not to perish.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The London *Times*, speaking of the draft of soldiers for the Union cause, says "the scheme of a forcible levy of troops in a republic to subjugate and hold down another republic is one that will hardly be seriously proposed even by the more fanatical of Mr. LINCOLN'S advisers." But the scheme of a forcible levy of troops in one part of the republic to put down and destroy the Government, encountered no such protest from the London *Times*. *That* scheme was quite in keeping with its notions of propriety. JEFF. DAVIS is cheered at Oxford for it. Everything in John Bull's eyes is quite lawful and proper which aims at *destroying* the Government of the United States: nothing which aims to preserve it can be tolerated. John will see the result of his teachings on the subject by-and-by.

An American Steamer Seized at Toronto.

DESERTERS FROM THE BRITISH ARMY FOUND ON BOARD.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 7.

For some time past it has been suspected that the steamer *City of Madison*, plying between this port and Oswego, has been used to aid in the escape of deserters from the Thirtieth Regiment, quartered here. On Tuesday night two men were missed, and yesterday morning two more, it was found, had gone; the latter since the *reveille* at 5 o'clock A. M. Believing they were on board the *Madison*, information was laid against that vessel by one of the garrison detectives, and Sergeant MCPHERSON was directed to take the matter in hand. In company with several constables he proceeded to the *Madison*, which was lying at the Queen's Wharf, and informed the captain thereof that he intended to search her for deserters. No objection was made, and the constable soon succeeded in finding, amidst coils of rope and sheets of tarpauling, two soldiers named MCMICHAEL and POWELL. They were at once sent off to the guard-house; and it being believed that the other two were not far off, the picket was ordered down to prevent any escape from the wharves. Further search, however, proved fruitless. POWELL when arrested had upon him a civilian's coat; his red coat was found lying near the place where he had hidden himself. MCMICHAEL had taken his coat off, but had not found a substitute for it. He had answered at *reveille* in the morning, and had afterwards left with another private, who is still missing. The search having been finished, the police arrested the following named officers of the vessel: VICTOR MYERS, master, an American; WILLIAM INNES, second mate, a Canadian; Simon MUIRHEAD, engineer, a Canadian; John ADAMS, steward, an American; and JAS. O'MALLEY, watchman. The three first were sent to the city jail, and the two last mentioned to the cells of the police court. The *Madison*, we believe, is owned by Mr. F. W. CUMBERLAND and Mr. GRANT, of the Northern Railway. She had nearly completed a cargo of wheat, corn and hams, and would have started for Oswego at midday, had she not been delayed. Some very extravagant stories were flying about the city relative to the affair. We may as well say in contradiction of two at least, that no resistance was made to the picket, that they did not "fix bayonets and charge;" and also that the vessel is not detained either by the civil or military authorities. She is now under the care of men placed upon her by her owners. Should the crime alleged against the prisoners be proved, they will doubtless be visited with a severe punishment, as desertion has been very frequent of late. It is not, however, confined to the English army. We have a good many Americans here, who have escaped into Canada. Could not an exchange be effected? We do not want these runaway Yankees here. They are no good. And we cannot think that the Americans have any liking for the rogues who desert their colors, and seek refuge under the Stars and Stripes. Decidedly, an exchange ought to be made. Once effected, desertions would speedily be ended.

—Mr. Alvah Atwood, of Ontario, Wayne County, says that his eldest son is in the Eighth Cavalry, near Baltimore; that two of his sons have enlisted in Capt. Cutler's company; that he himself has enlisted in one of the companies in Rochester; and that his wife is carrying on his farm at home.

—Wm. L. Yancey, according to the New-Orleans *Delta*, has been making a speech in Richmond, in which he advocates the crowning of Jeff. Davis with supreme power, with the title of Dictator.

—Fred. Egener, a resident of Hamilton, C. W., has been expelled from that town on account of suspicions that he was engaged in securing recruits for the National Army.

BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

About One Hundred of the Passengers Saved.

The Vessel Beached, but Totally Destroyed.

Arrival of a Portion of the Passengers in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, HUDSON, Commander, sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage and 95 crew. She had also $1,400,000 in treasure, of which KIRBY, BYRNE & Co. had $10,000, and MEADER, LOLER & Co. $10,000.

On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was heard. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, three and a half miles distant, the flames meanwhile making fearful headway.

At a quarter after five the upper deck fell.

Soon afterward the steamer struck the beach, and the passengers and crew, who had not got into the boats, jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore.

About one hundred, including five children, swam, or were washed ashore, alive.

The ship burned to the waters' edge, and soon disappeared.

Those passengers who reached the shore made their way to near Manzanilla, where they arrived on the 28th, just as the steamer *St. Louis* arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, but probably made the shore south of Manzanilla.

The *St. Louis* arrived here to-night, bringing seventy-eight of the *Golden Gate's* passengers—all that are known to be saved—and a portion of the crew.

Capt. HUDSON, with a portion of the crew, remained at Manzanilla, to look after the missing passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

First Cabin.

Ben. Holladay.	Mrs. W. T. Gough.
J. Whitney, Jr.	Mrs. Walkie.
A. J. Nichols.	S. M. Murphy and wife:
J. C. Joughaus and wife.	A. J. Gunnison.
A. Chavanne.	Geo. O. Mullen, (lost wife and children.)
C. J. Fox.	H. Turpilin.
B. L. Schmidt.	Miss A. A. Manchester,
Mrs. D. A. Hurse.	(eight years.)
G. Given, (a boy two years old.)	Miss E. C. Manchester, (five years.)
—— Given, (eight weeks.)	Frank Manchester, (three years.)
Capt. R. H. Pearson.	
Abel Guy.	

Second Cabin.

T. F. Haywood.	R. H. Dorsey.
O. Bradley.	P. H. Moran.
G. T. Berthantel.	Mrs. O. J. Ross.
Geo. Fulton, (7 years old.)	S. C. Todd.
Mrs. S. Francis.	John or Jonas, (boy 4 years.)
Felix Besson.	W. R. Wilcox.
Gerba W. Walker.	C. C. Thomas.
John Jenkins.	G. Malindi.
G. W. Chase.	D. Lickey.
Jane C. Forsyth, servant to Mrs. Greene.	G. P. Bell.
Isaac L. Gear.	Wm. Hamilton, Ben. Holladay's servant.

John H. Booth, (13 years.)

Steerage.

C. W. Follansbee,	E. J. Haskell,
J. Swords,	H. C. Morton,
R. Perry,	R. Leslie,
W. Henseal,	W. Woodworth,
John Smith,	J. Tisat,
Wm. Henry,	J. N. Beveridge,
E. C. Banker,	James Antoine,
Philip Class,	J. H. Mitchell,
Leo E. Emerson,	A. H. Bates,
J. Spencer,	P. M. Kearney,
John Dillon,	N. Walby,
A. Fisher,	S. A. Mann, Sergt. U. S. A.
R. Cooper,	B. C. Ireoac,
H. A. Allen,	J. O. Garber,
O. P. Darling,	John Chart,
J. M. Murphy,	

OFFICERS AND CREW.

W. H. Hudson, Captain.
W. Waddell, Chief Engineer.
Mathew Nolan, First Mate.
H. McKinney, Second Mate.
J. K. Wood, Purser, and 58 others.

The names of the lost will be telegraphed as soon as procured. Mr. FLINT, of HOLLADAY & FLINT, Dr. JAMES, and Mr. and Mrs. GRIFFIN, of Baltimore, are known to be lost. Four children of the latter were saved.

The Loss of the Golden Gate—Life-Saving Precautions not Deficient.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in the TIMES of to-day referring to the loss of the *Golden Gate* contains misstatements and, in consequence, does this Company great injustice.

I quote from the last report of Government Inspector: "Steamship *Golden Gate*, after a thorough examination of her hull, machinery, &c., &c., proves to be sound and strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been tried in frame, knees, beams and transom, and no defective timber found. Her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats of FRANCIS' patent; all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life-lines and water-bucket to each boat. She has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers; two steam fire-engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity."

Again, in Lloyd's Register, for the present and past years, she is entered "*good*" in the column "*Security against fire*."

You remark that "Upon the Summer waters over which it (the steamer) passed, there was every chance to escape, had means of escape been provided, and the loss of life is the measure of the vessel's deficiencies in life-saving apparatus." You will perceive that your measure is not correct. Nor, indeed, can such a mode of measure ever be depended on; it is manifestly unreliable. We have only to look at losses of life and property in fires in this City, though contended with by a splendidly-organized Fire Department.

The ship's officers were skillful sailors and courageous men, who, it will be found, remained at their posts, and did their whole duty in that hour of trial and frightful scene of disaster. You remark further, that the Company's loss is $1,000,000 and more; it cannot exceed $200,000. The Company is conscious that it has faithfully complied, since its origin, to the best of its abilities, with all its obligations to the public generally and individually, to which record the California public will and do attest; hence the Company regrets your additional remarks, the more especially because they come from a gentleman of position and veracity, and are therefore looked upon as for something besides stock-jobbing purposes, and are proportionately calculated to mislead.

Respectfully, &c., ALLAN McLANE, Pres't.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

[We are gratified to have this conclusive testimony that the Pacific Company's life-saving precautions are not inadequate. Our error in regard to the *Golden Gate* is due to an imperfection in the copy of the "American Lloyds," to which reference was made, where the word "insufficient," properly belonging to another vessel, is misplaced so as to be attached to the unfortunate steamship.—ED. TIMES.]

The British Steamer Oreto.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in this morning's paper a statement, made by one of the officers of the *Adirondack*, in regard to the pirate *Oreto*—*Orvieto* the name incorrectly given. As an officer I say she is bark-rigged, and is pierced for twenty guns—not sixteen. I also send you a copy of Her Majesty's proclamation for the stoppage of any more vessels taking refuge in Nassau or any port of Her Majesty's dominions. This I hope you will publish for public information.

Yours truly, EDWARD JONES.

EXPECTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

Special dispatches from Indianopolis say that a gentleman has arrived there from Knoxville, who reports that a rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery and cavalry, are at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be full this week.

The Ninety-third Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of "Sumter" ANDERSON, is now full, a thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble Counties.

The City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and members of the Bar hold meetings this morning to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of Gen. McCOOK.

The contributions to the Bounty Fund reach $88,000.

— George C. Hersey will be executed at the guard-room of the jail in Dedham, Mass., on Aug. 8. His crime is the murder of a young woman whom he led astray; and it is supposed that he had caused the death of her sister under similar circumstances.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Chronic Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having pointed out the usual *symptoms* which occur in Consumption, I purpose next to explain in this, and subsequent letters, the several *kinds* of this disease, for it must not be supposed that in all cases the same symptoms exist.

The most common form of this disease is known to physicians by the name "*Chronic Consumption*," and generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It is called *chronic* because of its slow progress. The old physicians used to regard *cough* as the *cause*, because it usually precedes consumption, but we now know that it is but the *effect*. It would be quite as sensible to say that pain caused decay in the teeth, as that cough produced disease of the lungs. Cough is but a symptom of irritation in the lungs, and for a long time is scarcely more than "*dry hacking*." Its cause is the presence of *tubercles* in their first stage of development, and if the patient were to die suddenly, of an injury or an acute disease, we should find them studding the *upper part* of one or both lungs, and looking precisely like *millet seed*. It is very common to find the lungs of those dying of fevers and inflammations filled with fine tubercles, and that, too, where the health of the lungs had never been suspected. Indeed, many of those friends with whom we are in daily intercourse, and who regard themselves as perfectly healthy, are thus carrying about the seeds of their own destruction, deposited in the lungs during some recent cold, and only awaiting some future exposure to render them active, and develop the disease of which they are the germs.

Chronic Consumption begins differently in different cases. A person apparently in perfect health has an attack of *Catarrh*, or *Sore Throat*, and when this subsides it leaves the *dry hacking cough* before alluded to. Or the first symptom may be a *spitting of blood*, which may be considerable, and of a bright red color, or only a *slight streak* in the mucus. In many cases the first sign is a *chilly* sensation in the back, followed by more or less heat in the *palm* of the hands, or an afternoon *flush* on the cheeks. Then again in many cases we find the hands and feet colder than natural. At this season the patient probably does not feel this, but those in health, when shaking hands, immediately detect the difference. Should the flushing of the cheeks or the feverishness of the hands be followed by *perspirations* at night, the patient is thought to be suffering from *masked Ague*.

The stomach in Chronic Consumption is not usually much disturbed until after the disease is firmly established. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to remain *good* until diarrhœa sets in, when it becomes capricious and poor. In females *monthly irregularity* is common from an early period of the disease, and arises from the *debility* produced by the bad state of the lungs. After *hectic fever* and *night sweats* are fully established, the loss of flesh and strength takes place rapidly, and the body may truly be said to *consume* away. In a severe case the joints soon show the loss of flesh by appearing larger than natural, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eyes attain more than their wonted clearness and brilliancy.

The *matter* expectorated changes with the different stages of the disease. In the commencement there is *no* expectoration, for the cough is *dry*—but after a time the patient coughs up a *frothy* mucus. This is usually *clear*, but now and then contains a little point of *yellow* or *straw-colored* matter. Still later the sputa becomes *yellow* or of a *greenish* yellow. When the deposit of tubercles follows *Dry* Bronchitis, the mucus is like *starch*, *glue*, or *bluish* jelly. After the tubercles soften, the sputa is always *yellow*, and some parts of it sink in water. Sometimes the matter expectorated has a *sweetish* and in others a *saltish* taste. There is little *pain*, often none at all in the part affected. There is, however, commonly some *oppression* in breathing, and perhaps an occasional *stitch* in the side.

In this form of consumption, patients are *always* "*getting better*," if we credit their statements, but unfortunately, to the eye of the physician, they are steadily growing worse. That they do apparently improve from time to time cannot be denied, but it is only for a little while, and is always followed by relapse, during which they sink to a worse condition than before. If we take the case of a patient with *softened* tubercles, he spits *pus* for a time, has *fever* and *night sweats*, with loss of *appetite*, *flesh*, and *strength*, *coughs* incessantly, and can scarcely sleep at night. When the cough gradually abates, the expectoration becomes less, and of a better color, the fever and perspirations vanish, and he very naturally imagines himself rapidly getting well. Should he gain several pounds in weight, which is frequently the case, his physician confirms the error into which he has fallen, by pointing to it as an evidence of improvement under treatment. Follow such a case for a few months, and all the old symptoms return—*hectic fever*, *night sweats*, *cough* and *purulent expectoration*, and with them rapidly disappear the newly recovered flesh and strength. A temporary improvement in symptoms is, therefore, no evidence of improved health, unless it be accompanied by such changes in the lungs as show that the tubercles are being absorbed. These changes for the better take place in most cases of Chronic Consumption, but they are always followed by corresponding changes for the worse, and at the close of each succeeding one, the eye of the physician readily detects that the constitution of the patient is, step by step, giving way.

Now it will be asked, why is this? The reason is easily explained. Consumption, I have already said, is caused by *tubercles* in the lungs, and tubercles by *irritation* in the air tubes, consequent upon neglected colds, catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. This irritation may occur many times and exist for a long time before tubercles are deposited, but sooner or later a more severe attack than usual is followed by the rapid deposit of millary tubercles. The cold disappears before many weeks, the irritation is withdrawn, and the tubercles cease to form. Bear in mind, however, that those already deposited *remain*. Months may now pass away before a new cold revives the irritation and causes a further deposit. Thus tubercles are deposited in successive crops and at different times. Those *first* formed are the first to *soften*. As soon as they are expelled, the patient improves, until the *second* crop begins to soften, when he again relapses. Now, at each softening of tubercles, a part of the lung breaks down; hence as the lungs are destroyed, piece by piece, the body wastes away by successive relapses. During these periodic improvements, *nostrums* and villainous compounds of every description obtain the credit of effecting the amendment which takes place, when, in reality, they do harm instead of good by interfering with the proper action of nature. By such means most patients are being "*cured*" from the day they become invalids to the day they are laid in their graves. *Cure* is only to be effected by carefully adapting the treatment to the stage of the disease, and applying the remedies to the affected *part*—but this I shall explain when I come to speak of treatment.

My next letter will be on "*Acute* or *Galloping Consumption*."

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, No. 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

War Meeting.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.
LILLIENDAHL'S Excelsior Dépôt. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st., near William, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALL—TISDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by the Rev. Edward Jessup, MILTON HALL, Esq., of Newport, R. I., to Miss ABBY E. TISDALE, daughter of the late John Tisdale, of Governor's Island.

DIED.

BOGGS.—In the Army of the Potomac, Lieut. ROBERT BOGGS, in the 20th year of his age. He was the second son of Capt. Chas. S. Boggs, who figured so gloriously as the commander of the ship *Varuna* in the great naval battle at the forts below New-Orleans.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, suddenly, JOHN CLARK, aged 38 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Alex. Muir, No. 140 East 24th-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

DENIKE.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on fifth day, (Thursday,) eighth month, (Aug.) 7, 1862, ELIZA, wife of Jacob Denike.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Amawalk, on seventh day (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOUGHERTY.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL DOUGHERTY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 125 Lafayette-av., near Cumberland-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

ELY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, after a severe illness, HESTER, infant daughter of Joseph M. and Hester Ely, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 75 Greenwich-av., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

FLETCHER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH FLETCHER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 36th st., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FETTRETCH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, ELISA, wife of Wm. Fettretch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, at No. 155 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 7, Mrs. EUPHAME C. JACKSON, widow of Daniel Jackson, and daughter of the late David Dunham, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, Daniel Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 9th inst., at the Second-st. Cemetery, between 1st and 2d avs., at 5 o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—At the recent fire in Beekman-st., New-York, CHARLES MACKENZIE, Esq., in his 77th year.

McCONNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MAGGIE SOMMERS, infant daughter of William H. and Margaret R. McConnell, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 East 27th-st.

McLEOD.—Near Fort Lee, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 8, JOHN NIEL, son of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 2 years and 2 months.

MERWIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 8, JESSIE, only child of John G. and Emma Augusta Merwin, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 128 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 7, KITTIE, infant daughter of Henry R. and Sarah H. Pierson, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Livingston-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHILEY.—In Allentown, Penn., on Friday, Aug. 8, LOUIS WHILEY, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 373.—Aug. 8, 1862.
56, 32, 46, 7, 48, 45, 12, 22, 34, 58, 59, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—Aug. 8, 1862.
28, 52, 15, 3, 32, 23, 75, 39, 40, 35, 37, 73, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 321.—Aug. 8, 1862.
28, 40, 7, 16, 6, 30, 29, 4, 75, 11, 41, 27.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 293.—Aug. 8, 1862.
38, 61, 56, 28, 39, 46, 29, 44, 63, 35, 9, 13, 6.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE,
No. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.
"Seize upon truth wherever it is found."
Dr. VON FALLENTSEIN, for sixteen years associate of his father, Gerhard von Fallenstein, in the Heilanstalt, near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the Fairhaven Eclectic Institution, near Brighton, England, will treat all diseases of women, gout, chronic rheumatism, no matter of how long standing, cutaneous diseases, and that scourge to American society, dyspepsia. To the poor, advice and medicine gratis. Medicines and directions sent to any part of the country.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
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SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded soldiers received on board the *C. Vanderbilt* at Harrison's Landing, from Richmond, Aug. 7. During the passage a number of deaths occurred. Some of the bodies were buried at Harrison's Landing; others were brought here. All the deaths were from typhoid fever:

Sergt. L. C. Donnovan, 2d Cavalry.
J. Parker, 2d Cavalry.
F. Holman, 2d Minnesota.
W. W. Kenney, musician, 1st Michigan.
John O'Brien, 2d Cavalry.
Hugh Cleighton, 56th N. Y.
Corp. J. McJures, 4th N. Y.
F. Lerryfield, 16th Mass.
Henry Gray, 1st N. Jersey.
Wm. Smith, 2d Infantry.
W. H. Gould, 20th Mass.
Sergt. G. W. Barnes, 32d Massachusetts.
M. Laughlin, 13th N. Y.
D. Vaughn, McClellan's Dragoons.
Com. Sergt. W. J. Arthur, 62d Ohio.
— Eldred, 1st Mich.
John Sullivan, 9th Mass.
W. De Mansville, 32d N. Y.
J. Bunger, 101st New-York.
Edward King, 15th N. Y.
Fred. Cook, 4th New-York.
M. C. Young, 3d New-York.
G. A. Litchield, 3d N. Y.
Geo. Rippengurgh, 32d N. Y.
Jno. Rowan, 32d New-York.
Martin Polin, 5th N. Y.
M. Bradman, 8th Cavalry.
G. Goffin, 27th New-York.
B. Skinner, 8th N. Y.
J. Phillips, (band,) 16th N. Y.
Capt. W. Forrest, 8th Pa. Cav.
Lieut. S. B. Field, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. E. Ericksson, 5d N. Y.
Wm. E. Kerr, 62d Ohio.
A. Clifford, 29th Mass.
Sandford Decker, 14th N. Y.
Lewis Gagen, 1st New-York
Geo. Brown, 96th New-York.
Thos. White, 62d Ohio.
N. Burleigh, 14th Infantry.
W. Brown, 14th Infantry.
A. J. Clements, Qm. Sergeant, 56th New-York.
A. Towsley, 4th Vermont.
L. Keybbs, 8th New-York.
T. M. Reynolds, 1st Mass.
T. Alcorn, 9th Mass.
G. L. Puddy, 4th Michigan.
H. K. Hitchcock, 62d Ohio.
Wm. McDonald, 62d N. Y.
M. Landers, 34th New-York.
R. Dowan, 62d Ohio.
M. Haven, 70th New-York.
Alfred Bugh, 62d Ohio.
Geo. W. Mesheaw, 16th N. Y.
G. C. Hermance, 14th N. Y.
J. D. Greeley, 7th Ohio.
Oscar Phelps, 27th N. Y.
Fred. Keshegel, 8th N. J.
D. H. Foot, 1st N. Y. Art.
Wm. O'Neill, 6th Infantry.
John Tracy, 32d N. Y.
L. Nichols, 1st Mich.
W. S. Cunningham, 70th N. Y.
R. Raller, 1st Infantry.
M. Billbrandt, 2d N. Y.
L. Pratt, 5th Illinois Cav.
H. H. Nulen, 1st Michigan.
C. S. Mills, 1st Mich.
Sergt. C. Famder, 14th N. Y.
S. Markham, 44th N. Y.
A. Bingham, 1st Michigan.
John Gorman, 1st N. Y. C.
E. W. Beckwith, 61st N. Y.
J. J. Turner, 5th Ill. Cav.
C. E. Howell, 8th Ill. Cav.
John Golding, 2d N. Y.
Chas. J. Boyle, 40th N. Y.
Patrick Dewbry, 40th N. Y.
John O'Brien, 5th Mass.
W. B. Wood, R. I. Artillery.
B. Corckery, 5th Mass.
S. J. Moore, 1st Michigan.
Hiram Wood, 44th N. Y.
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Wm. Lemon, 62d Ohio.
G. H. Wilcox, 18th Mass.
B. Hathaway, 18th Mass.
Julius Runeck, 52d N. Y.
James Cray, 6th Infantry.
Jno. Frederick, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Thos. Somerville, 1st New-York Cavalry.
August Heuman, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Chas. Frasier, 1st N. Y. Cav.
T. Dounce, 1st N. Y. Cav.
H. B. Hamilton, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Thos. Porter, 6th N. Y. Cav.
Henry Malone, 38th N. Y.
James Casey, 12th N. Y.
A. Schisow, 96th New-York.
R. A. Wood, musician, 18th Mass.
J. H. Wade, 18th Mass.
J. Atwood, 18th Mass.
J. Miller, 62d Ohio.
R. B. Shaw, 62d Ohio.
T. L. Keyes, Signal Corps.
Francis Ross, 4th Infantry.
Wm. Conklin, 66th N. Y.
Sheldon Cramer, Berdan's.
Nelson Wagner, 56th N. Y.
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Jas. Fattie, 11th Maine.
James Fields, 73d N. Y.
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J. Valsbee, 4th Michigan.
H. Benjamin, 87th N. Y.
L. Ellison, 61st New-York.
John Bardon, 61st N. Y.
J. E. Foote, 61st New-York.
Jas. Hagerton, 61st N. Y.
J. Williams, 61st N. Y.
Geo. Griffiths, 61st N. Y.
Levi Miles, 61st New-York.
B. Flaichy, 16th Mass.
Edward Foley, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
F. Baldwin, 1st Conn. Art.
Ed. Nevin, 9th Mass.
Chas. Force, 1st Michigan.
J. J. Conover, 1st N. Y. Art.
J. Peerson, 4th Artillery.
H. B. Buehert, 62d Ohio.
H. Bailey, 1st Berdan.
F. Bartholomew, 2d N. J.
Geo. B. Lockwood, 2d N. J.
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D. A. Tuttle, Musician, 33d New-York.
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Caleb Higgins, 96th N. Y.
Joshua Dunn, 66th Ohio.
Wm. Butcher, 6th Ohio.
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E. G. Lewis, 5th Infantry.
Lawrence Cowley, 7th Mass.
John Hanaup, 4th Mass.
Asst. Surg. Jas. S. Harlan, 8th New-York.

List of Deaths on the C. Vanderbilt.

B. F. Skinner, 8th New-Jersey—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
Shepard Spense, 8th New-Jersey—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
Thomas Reynolds, 1st Massachusetts—tyyhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
Sergt. Wm. J. Arthur, 62d Ohio—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
R. W. Wood, musician, 18th Massachusetts—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
Qm. Sergt. George W. Barnes, 32d Massachusetts—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
Four, names unknown—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Harrison's Landing.
James McDowell, 69th New-York—typhoid fever, Aug. 5, body brought to Philadelphia.
John Murray, 15th New-York—typhoid fever, Aug. 4, buried at Norfolk.
Capt. A. J. Neff, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves—buried at Norfolk.
Leonard Reed, Massachusetts Sharpshooters—buried at Norfolk.
John B. Shields, 1st Connecticut Artillery—buried at Norfolk.
John Rose, 32d New-York—buried at Norfolk.
L. Cribbs, 8th New-York Battery—buried at Norfolk.
Frederick Ridemeier, 2d New-York—typhoid fever, buried at Norfolk.
Geo. Yeomans, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters—typhoid fever, buried at Norfolk.
Wm. Krumery, Band, 16th Michigan—typhoid fever, buried at Norfolk.
James Crosse, 6th New-York—typhoid fever, Aug. 6; body brought to Philadelphia.
John Dewnap, 1st Massachusetts—typhoid fever, Aug. 6; body brought to Philadelphia.
C. Pudy, 4th Michigan—typhoid fever, Aug. 6; body brought to Philadelphia.
One, name unknown—typhoid fever, Aug. 6; body brought to Philadelphia.
James Pearson, 4th New-York Artillery—typhoid fever, Aug. 6; body brought to Philadelphia.
For the above list, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Philadelphia *Press*.

Execution of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

GEORGE C. HERSEY, of Hingham, was hung, today, in the Rotunda of the Dedham County Jail. He was convicted of poisoning BETSEY FRANCES TIRRELL, a young lady of good family in Weymouth, about a year since. He was engaged to be married to his victim, and a *post-mortem* examination showed that she was *enciente*. A sister of Miss TIRRELL, with whom HERSEY was intimate, had also died suddenly and mysteriously, as had HERSEY's wife. The execution took place at 10 o'clock. He signed a confession this morning, acknowledging the crime for which he suffered, but denying that he poisoned his wife or the other sister. His age was twenty-nine years.

Congressional Nomination.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 8.

EDWARD MCPHERSON has been renominated for Congress in the Seventeenth District.

LAW REPORTS.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Order of Arrest Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Caroline Mathieu vs. *A. Harcq*—*J. Wietoff* vs. *Same.*—The defendant, Harcq, is a Frenchman who has an eye to business. His business, as is alleged, is to purchase or beg old claims, which he proposes to collect for a reasonable percentage on the amount. His manner of doing this, it is said, is to present the claim to the debtor, with the information that unless the same is paid, he will advertise the claim for sale in the columns of the *Creditors' Reporter*, of which Harcq is editor and proprietor. This paper, it is stated in the prospectus, will be distributed in barrooms, lager-bier saloons and public houses, and will be mailed to the leading men of the City; but that no claims will be advertised which were not fraudulently contracted. That the failure of American law to attain justice compels creditors to resort to such means to expose fraudulent debtors, &c. A claim of this nature against the plaintiffs being advertised in this paper, an action for libel was commenced against Harcq, and Tallent & Averill, counsel for plaintiffs, now applied for an order to arrest the defendant.

Judge BARNARD granted the order, holding Harcq to bail in $1,000 as to each plaintiff.

Practice—Can a Judge Direct an Order Ex Parte?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Lorenzo Seus vs. *Joseph Buisson.*—An order was granted under section 153 of the Code, as amended by the Laws of 1860, that the plaintiff's reply to certain new matter set up in the answer, which was a defence by way of avoidance. The order was granted by Justice Cierke *ex parte*. An order was then made to show cause why that order should not be set aside, on the ground that it was granted *ex parte*, the counsel for plaintiff contending that notice should have been given. Defendant's counsel contended, in opposition, that as the granting of the order was in the discretion of the judge, to be exercised only on the inspection of the pleadings, no notice was necessary. The Judge took the papers.

F. Tallent for plaintiff; F. H. Dykers for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—Prayer of petitioner must be granted.

Towers vs. *Curtis.*—Memoranda for counsel.

In Matter of the Application of Joshua C. Sanders for a Mandamus vs. *Kingsland, Clerk of Arrears, &c.*—Referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchell to take proof and report thereon, &c.

Thompson vs. *Kennedy et al.*—Amount of bail required from the patrolman should be reduced to $250 in each case. The order of arrest against Kennedy and Davis being set aside in each case.

Stewart vs. *Stewart.*—Objections to the report sustained, and report set aside, with a stay of proceedings should the plaintiff think proper to appeal.

Royce vs. *Johnson, et al.*—Motion to add parties and motion to vacate and set aside report of the referee denied, with $5 costs in each motion.

Kittel et al. vs. *Howell.*—Motion to set aside order of arrest denied, without costs.

Bushwell vs. *Rodman.*—The papers in this case are deficient, so that I am unable to determine whether the plaintiff is entitled to this order. The plaintiff may apply to any other Judge on making his papers complete.

Clarke vs. *Brett and others.*—Motion for injunction denied with $10 costs.

Davis vs. *Devlin.*—Report sent back and Referee directed to report in whose favor there may be a balance on the principle declared in the first order.

Williams vs. *Marshall—Lochach et al.* vs. *Hotchkiss—Dunham et al.* vs. *Newell et al.*—Cases settled.

Duncan vs. *Broadstreet.*—The Sheriff should have the same rate of compensation in this as in the other cases.

Caroline H. Buhler vs. *Wm. Buhler.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—The execution must be set aside without costs, on the plaintiff stipulating to bring no action for the arrest. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Terry vs. *Bauge.*—The motion must be granted, with $10 costs, unless the defendant amends his answer in such a manner as shall be allowed by one of the Justices of this Court in two days, and put in an affidavit of merits, and of having in good faith put in the answer in question, and pay $10 costs of this motion in five days. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 30,794 bbls. Flour, 497 bbls. and 622 bags Corn Meal, 94,676 bushels Wheat, 118,239 bush. Corn, 155 bushels Rye, 6,583 bushels Oats, 1,545 pkgs. Provisions, and 994 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $6 61½@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, to-day, at unchanged prices.

COPPER—All kinds have been in limited request, yet quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, at 48c.@48¾c. for Middlings ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and prices have declined slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,850 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 95@$5 20; Interior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95 @$5 20
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 55
Superfine Western	4 95 @ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 55 @ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at former rates. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is active and firm, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 40 for Western; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 2,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firmly, but closed heavily, under the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 170,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, inferior to good, at $1 36@$1 56; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 25@$1 27, the latter an extreme rate for choice; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 12½@$1 21, and New White Kentucky at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is less active, and closes languidly. Sales since our last 87,000 bushels, at 57c.@58c., chiefly at 57c.@57½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@56½c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52½c. for unsound do. do., and 70c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 76c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,650 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in request, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Aug. 4, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	32,385	41,302
Wheat, bush.	288,553	260,025
Corn, bush.	1,038,111	1,090,730
Oats, bush.	130,134	146,400
Rye, bush.	24,208	18,350
Barley, bush.	11,485	20,000

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 4.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	882,964	707,369	244,503
Wheat, bush.	6,369,347	6,479,425	2,495,130
Corn, bush.	15,561,304	13,426,287	11,277,329
Oats, bush.	1,531,616	742,826	704,211
Rye, bush.	569,558	240,112	82,343
Barley, bush.	461,624	321,692	202,875

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 65c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat irregular.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig has been in more demand, and held at higher figures, generally $7 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, and prices have favored buyers.

OILS—The demand has been limited since our last, though prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,400 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. The Government contract for 5,000 bbls. Mess, in iron chime-hoops, was awarded at $11 62½@$11 85, chiefly at $11 74@$11 85 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3⅞c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request, at former prices. Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues unchanged. Sales 220 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$14 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for, and desirable lots are firm, at 10c. @15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 5¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 bags Rangoon, in hand, at $5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less active and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

SALTPETRE—Is quiet at former rates.

SEEDS—Are generally depressed and Calcutta Linseed is down to $2 37½ ℔ bush.

SPICES—Sales, 67 cases Nutmegs on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at a shade firmer prices. Sales to-day, 1,950 hhds., including Cubs, at 5c.@9c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@10¾c.; also, 1,300 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7¾c.@10 15-16c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., part at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

TIN—Is inactive, yet held very firmly.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, yet firm. Sales, since our last, 157 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@18½c.; 15 tcs. Virginia Strips, on private terms; 20 hhds. Ohio, at 6½c.; and 50 bales Havana, at 53c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 30½c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, and rates have been depressed: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. @3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ tce.; Pork 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New Formgreatly. SOMES & EBAUGH, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CARTER, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an attentive and gentlemanly agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITUated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $6 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S.
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 60
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on haud. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE PERSECUTED COLORED PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES.—At Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.

In pursuance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit.:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock Township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, engine-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¼° west 122 feet, north 47¾° east 161 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 548½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 8 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and slitting factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 261 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock Township, north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

One of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Foll ck township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Simpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of grounnd in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 423 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 44 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, sewing machines, stoves, jewelers' and counter cases. To be sold without reserve.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs, and inlaid with name board, $175 and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾-octave, $140. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand Pianos, from $25 to $100. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS. J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, at great bargains—at sale and for rent; and if bought, the rent will be deducted from the price.

T. S. BERRY, No. 863 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS

FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—85 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, } No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four-hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, } No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.,

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Whore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bills to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 29, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday and every day.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, by writing, receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by describing their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical counteracts the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Genital Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Guide for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty," it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 13 Nassau-st.; FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A PHYSICIAN. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DOCTRESS, IS CONSULTED by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. 258 Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. Q. BOWEN Box No. 159, Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.

GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS and others.—ARNOLD & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st in

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Steam Frigate Tuscarora in Chase of a Rebel Craft.

The English Press on American Affairs.

The Prince de Joinville on the Retreat of Gen. McClellan.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 94.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 31, and Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch is herewith furnished.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamer *Merrimac*, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the rebels, which has been laying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound for Nassau *via* Madeira. On the night of the 29th, the United States frigate *Tuscarora* suddenly quitted Southampton, and her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the *Merrimac*. Large amounts are insured at LLOYDS upon the *Merrimac*, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to his brother, Duc DE AUMALE, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army to the James River, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. MCCLELLAN to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that JACKSON was about to act on MCCLELLAN's rear, and that BEAUREGARD had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting a panic among the Federal troops, and says: "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The *Times*, in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily, it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of Gen. BUTLER.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, the bill for raising funds for the relief of the distressed in manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Guard of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, 95 to 88, and the bill was recommitted.

It is semi-officially notified that the Queen and the younger members of the Royal Family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium, for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reinhardtsfrum, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, the Queen's mother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel *incog.* with the Duchess of Lancaster.

FRANCE.

It is reported that on the 15th of August, the Napoleon *fete* day, the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto, in which he will allude to the great questions of the day.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th was heavy and lower. Rentes closed at 68f. 60c.

M. ROUCHER has been entrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The accounts of GARIBALDI's visit to Marsala record an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement. GARIBALDI, in the course of his speech, several times made use of the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of NAPOLEON, and said: "We have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one Prince ready for Rome, and another for Naples, and soon I know it."

At the banquet at Palermo, in honor of Marquis PALLEACINI, GARIBALDI proposed a toast concluding with the words, "Rome or death, but at Rome with VICTOR EMANUEL at our head."

LATEST—(VIA LONDONDERRY.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

The United States frigate *Tuscarora* arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 31.

The sales of Cotton for three days were 25,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb., and closed with an upward tendency, though more quiet, holders still demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. CORN was easier. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull, at 25s.@20s. WHEAT quiet; red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN downward, with a decline of 3d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally inactive. Various authorities quote: BEEF nominal. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD steady, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. ASHES quiet, at 33s. for Pots, 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull, at 21s. 6d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 110s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady, at 49s. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday at 94 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales on Thursday were: Illinois Central Shares, 51¼@50 discount; Erie Railroad, 26½@27½.

GOLD continues to flow into the Bank in large quantities, and the Money market is very easy. Good bills are quoted at 1¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters. The market has ruled firmer, and all qualities have advanced ¼@½ penny on the week. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18¾d.
Fair Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	18¼d.
Fair Uplands	18¼d.	Middling Uplands	18¼d.

The total stock of cotton in port is estimated 161,000 bales, inclusive of 37,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Wheat is dull and easier.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is still inactive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1.

Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money.

American Stocks are steady: Illinois Central, 50, dis.; Erie, 27.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £387,000 since the last weekly report.

THE MURDER OF GEN. McCOOK.

Interesting Particulars of the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to-night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

I write this at midnight, and, therefore, am unable to send you as full particulars as I could wish. On Tuesday last Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance, near Salem, Ala., on his way to his brigade. The ambulance was traveling over the usual military road, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation, where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the sick General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by gurrillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. MCCOOK's condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The rebel leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian and shot through the side. The wound was fatal—Gen. MCCOOK surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were: "Tell ALECK," (alluding to his brother, Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK,) "and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty." When the news of the murder became known among the camps the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, MCCOOK's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder, were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

The guerrilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle Creek was fired into at different points. Fortunately no damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers. The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerrilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded. Immediate, prompt and decisive action should be taken in the matter. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerrillas near the city.

As I write this dispatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured on every countenance. The death of Gen. MCCOOK will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the barbarous assassins of this brave and gallant leader. Gov. JOHNSON and other prominent Union men have called to view the remains. The Governor was visibly affected by the sight of the corpse of his late friend.

It is rumored that a number of prominent secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists."

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MCCOOK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the City Council this morning a committee of three was appointed to act in connection with other committees to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Gen. MCCOOK, with power to proceed to Louisville to escort the body to this city. Resolutions were passed that the City Council attend the funeral, that the Mayor invite the different military and civic associations, and the Chamber of Commerce, to do likewise.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The remains of Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK arrived this afternoon, from Nashville. They were escorted from the depôt to the Galt House by a portion of the cavalry and infantry of the Provost Guard.

It is reported that Gen. MCCOOK's soldiers hung seventeen guerrillas, and laid waste the country around Salem, where he was killed.

GEN. ROBERT MCCOOK.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK was an Ohioan by birth, and has, or has had, three brothers commanding in the army—all notable for valor and ability.

Gen. MCCOOK entered the service as Colonel of the Ninth Ohio, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he participated in the brilliant campaign of MCCLELLAN in that section. When the regiment was withdrawn from that department it was attached to BUELL's Division, and its Colonel made a Brigadier-General. His brigade followed the fortunes of Gen. BUELL's advancing columns, and after the capture of Nashville, Gen. MCCOOK was pushed forward with Gen. THOMAS' Division to unite with Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. At Columbia, Tenn., Gen. MCCOOK taught the Western guerrillas the first lesson of retaliation. Gen. MCCOOK was engaged in repairing the bridge when parties of citizens fired on his men. He sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But having been so leniently dealt with previously they paid no attention to the threat.

Next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. MCCOOK, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which was continued for two or three hours without intermission. He then ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, after which time they were not molested.

Gen. MCCOOK participated in the battle of Shiloh, and after the evacuation of Corinth proceeded with Gen. BUELL's department eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway. He was a brave man and a thorough soldier.

THE PAYMASTERS SAFE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Paymaster SPEED has just arrived from Corinth. He reports the safety of all the paymasters stated to have been recently captured near Humboldt. The story arose from the destruction of the trestle work, on the 28th ult., of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ten miles north of Jackson, by 150 of BAXTER's rebel guerrillas. HARLTON, the senior paymaster, stopped over night at Humboldt, proceeding next day, after the repair of the railroad, to Corinth, where he telegraphed the paymasters destined for Corinth to come down. The remainder of them, who left Louisville with the former, went in discharge of their duty to Memphis and Louisville.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of Mr. ROWLAND's fourth vessel was laid yesterday at Greenpoint. She is to be exclusively iron, and will be of extraordinary strength. A large number of persons was present on the occasion, and the foreman who has the supervision of the work mustered all the employes to participate in the act. She will be 226 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. She will have two turrets, and be finished in a few months. Her tonnage will be over 1,000. The machinery is to be built at the Morgan Iron Works in this City.

There are over 1,100 men employed at Mr. ROWLAND's Continental Works, and yesterday the oath of allegiance was begun to be administered to them. It is said that the Government intends to have the loyalty of all its employes practically tested. There are now nearly 20,000 men working on her men-of-war, and every one of them will have to be sworn. The men at Greenpoint, with very few exceptions, took the oath readily. Some there were who thought it was a "dodge" to make soldiers of them, but when the matter was explained, their good disposition became apparent.

Parties wishing to see the launch at the Navy-yard, this morning, will have to be inside the gate at 9 o'clock A. M., as the *Lackawanna* will be floated out of the ship-house at full tide. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be properly cared for. The Commandant of the Yard, Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, will preside.

Arrests Under the Last Order of the War Department.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8.

Several arrests have already been made under to-day's order of the Secretary of War prohibiting leaving the country. Over fifty left on the boat last night, from all parts of the State, and probably 100 would have gone to-night.

The regiment from this district is probably more than full. Towns allotted 40 men have raised more than 100.

Death of Sir Allen Napier McNab.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

Hon. Sir ALLEN NAPIER MCNAB died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, of gastric fever, after a short illness. He was 64 years of age.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Retaliatory Measures on the Part of the Rebels.

Confiscation and Gen. Pope's Orders Unpalatable.

Gen. Pope and his Officers (when Captured) Not to be Regarded as Prisoners of War.

LETTER FROM MISTER DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, the 4th, says:

"A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Aug. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 54.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

Second—Whereas, by a General Order dated July 22, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy.

Third—And whereas by a General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d of July, 1862, by Maj.-Gen. POPE, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all Commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their limits, or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use.

Fourth—And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th of July, 1862, by Brig.-Gen. A. STEINWEHR, Maj. WILLIAM STEADMAN, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page County, Va., to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of the said STEINWEHR being shot by bushwhackers; by which term is meant the citizens of the Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

Fifth—And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces with a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

Sixth—And whereas, this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and *Whereas*, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be the unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

Seventh—Therefore, it is ordered that Maj.-Gen. POPE, Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands be, and they are, hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered, further, that, in the event of the capture of Major-Gen. POPE or Brig.-Gen. SKEMWEHR, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force, and unrepealed by the competent military authority of the United States: and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of one of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such a citizen being a spy, or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. A. G.

The following is the letter of JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. LEE, instructing him to communicate the facts in the above order to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies:

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1862.

SIR: On the 23d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, in behalf of the United States. By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged. Scarcely had that cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice of changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. The General Order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the City of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The general order issued by Maj.-Gen. POPE on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines; and one of his Brigadier-Generals, STEINWEHR, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown person whom he designates as "Bushwhackers." Under this state of facts this Government has issued the inclosed General Order, recognizing Gen. POPE and his commanding officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves—that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress toward a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times. For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall confine to just the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. POPE's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to the Government at Washington, of our continuing repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognised rules of war. While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity.

Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment meted above by Gen. POPE and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the inclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from Gen. POPE's Army as prisoners of war. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding, &c.

The *Dispatch* says: "A gentleman direct from the neighborhood informs the Petersburgh *Express* that the Yankee vandals are roaming over the counties of Nasemond and Isle of Wright stealing negroes, bacon and horses, and arresting every citizen whose loyalty to the Confederate States is known. The loss to the Confederate States in bacon and lard in that section will be immense.

Several Yankee officers have escaped, one of them named MARSTON, a Lieutenant in a New-York Regiment. Others have escaped, namely, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Hatch, Capt. S. M. Oakly, Lieut. W. B. Masters, Lieut. Wm. Biddle, and T. A. Murphy.

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

List of the Passengers Known to be Lost.

The followtng list of passengers lost on the steamer *Golden Gate*, has been kindly furnished the Press by ALLAN M'LANE, Esq., President of the Steamship Company:

LOST.

N. W. Jones, Surgeon of ship.	Mrs. Horton.
Mrs. G. O. McMullen, two infants and servant.	Dr. J. O. Bodena.
The servant of J. Whitney, Jr.	J. Sallagher.
E. Flint.	H. P. Davis.
H. J. Denela and neice.	Miss C. E. Cogswell.
Mrs. A. J. Green and infant.	C. J. Thies.
Rev. C. Keith.	Mrs. B. Kursch and two children.
Mrs. C. Adams and infant.	D. A. Neurse.
E. Levine and servant.	M. Seelingzohn.
J. E. Cook.	E. Josephi.
Capt. J. W. Richards, wife and two children.	T. Fause.
L. Baccigalupi.	P. Schener.
C. B. Bonestul.	Edward Roopki.
Mrs. Wright and child.	J. Cramer, wife and infnt.
Mrs. C. A. Morrison.	J. Drey.
	Henry Gerstung, wife and child.

Second Cabin.

J. Forbes.	J. R. Bird.
J. McChesney.	Mrs. A. Stone.
Mrs. Leavenworth and child.	Mrs. J. W. Gone and infant.
J. Neels, wife and child.	S. Frances.
E. H. Fulton and three children.	Miss J. C. Bryan.
Mrs. L. Babcock and infant.	J. C. Lancaster.
	R. T. Hawkins.
	Miss G. Barber.

Steerage.

G. Harris.	A. F. Clark.
D. Long.	J. Clark.
G. Bowning.	M. Olson.
J. Shay.	J. Gausley.
M. N. Harrisman.	F. W. Olcott.
W. Brown.	R. Smith.
M. Massey.	R. Travers.
R. Bernard.	Michael Pierce.
E. Beebest.	Mary Pierce.
G. Isham,	B. Pierce.
T. C. Enly,	T. O'Ryan.
J. Wallingbrook.	T. J. Shore.
A. Jackson.	H. Winkleman.
J. Haskin,	S. B. Goodell.
J. Henry.	J. Brackbrill,
J. Chambers.	G. Newton,
J. B. Moore.	Mrs. Daley.
L. Bacon.	S. Gilbert.
L. P. Cuddleboc.	J. D. Eber.
F. Carroll.	V. Colebria.
A. Esfelt.	P. Wilkinson.
J. Holm.	J. Fry.
W. Herberst.	A. Breller.
P. Downing,	C. W. Kinger.
F. Clare.	Miss A. Chambers.
A. Smith and wife, and four children.	C. H. Hill.
Mrs. Mary Clark.	A. Eppes.
Mr. Terrinough.	L. Grapuin.
D. O. Eary.	H. P. Stevens.
A. M. Clark.	G. Mathewson.
P. W. Broey (colored).	O. O. Farwell.
W. J. Davis.	V. S. Moore.
L. Blum.	P. Webster.
O. Bradley.	E. H. Williams.
P. Halloran.	P. Rowan.
W. B. Sweeney.	John Gordina.
Jas. Hewitt.	G. Ramsey.
John Vrup.	E. Peligrove.
A. Patterson.	T. Waddling.
Geo. Welles.	J. Meagher.
S. P. Storms.	J. Broyick.
J. Sheridan.	J. Craft.
D. H. Prebel.	J. Graves.
Lewis Andrews.	C. Gallidy.
R. W. Henderson.	J. Paega.
J. Breed.	M. Blanca.
Mrs. Hartland.	M. Avena,
	G. Bruse.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents.

The dispatch to Mr. MCLANE states that the ship's papers were lost. Mr. H. M. NICKENNIER, second mate, was among those saved.

THE TURF.

Double Team Trotting at Fashion Course.

Three good and well-known double teams were advertised to trot on the Fashion track yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is hardly necessary to say that they didn't do it, although the next best thing to it was done—in other words, two good and well-known double teams appeared upon the track at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

FIRST HEAT.

At about 4½ o'clock, both teams showed up, and appeared in good condition. MCLAUGHLIN made the track several times, and got his horses well lathered before the first attempt to score. Finally, MACE having won the pole, they attempted to start, and as is the custom at this track, they came along at a very fast gait, apparently about to secure a good start, when SAM broke badly, and "no go" was the result. The second attempt was more successful, and a very fair send-off was gotten. While going around the turn, SAM broke, and MACE getting well ahead, passed the quarter pole in 41 seconds.

The gap was increased little by little to full five lengths, while SAM was just up and down the whole time. MACE made the half-mile in 1:23, but got badly up just then, and SAM reduced the gap materially.

MACE soon got his feet again, and shot on, seemingly with a fair prospect of distancing SAM, whose team is not of the kind which makes by breaking. The relative positions were unchanged, while they made MACE in the van the third quarter, but after that MACE lost by breaking, and SAM, whose stallion was trotting while his mate was running, got almost upon his wheel.

The mile was made in the unsatisfactory time of 2:52½, MACE getting home some five lengths ahead.

The friends of the winner insisted that SAM should be distanced, as he had gained to a great extent by running; but, after anxious consultation, the judges decreed that he made nothing and was entitled to his position.

Some discontented persons grumbled, and made themselves peripatetic perspiration generators, all to no purpose, but to the majority of those present the ruling was satisfactory.

Pool-purchasers now found occasion to hedge, to scratch their heads, and to wonder what was the matter. It was evidently not speed that had turned the tide against the favorite, for the time was poor; but *what* it was they couldn't tell. So they did the only thing possible under the circumstances—bet the other way, drank soda-cocktails, and punched in the upturned stomach a portly turtle which inoffensively and conspicuously occupied the middle of the barroom.

THE SECOND HEAT

Undid all the impressions created by the first, and set at sea all speculations and surmises. Prophecying was as vain as preaching. The horses came up looking well, and, like the Scriptural war steed, "eager for the fray."

At the turn SAM managed to get the pole away from MACE, and the race became a trail. MACE fell behind and SAM exultingly took the quarter in 41 seconds. The gap increased, and continued to increase, while MACE went up and up and up, and SAM in good time went on and on. He made the half mile in 1:21, and as yet had made no break. It looked as though MACE would be distanced—his team worked very badly, and it was with difficulty that he could manage them. At the third quarter both were up, SAM very badly, and MACE gained somewhat. SAM rallied and MACE broke. SAM came home in good condition and at a slapping gait, while MACE was holding a running horse with a trotting mate. The time made, SAM being the winner of the heat, was 2 minutes 44 seconds, a very great improvement on the former record.

Two thirds of the people on the ground thought that MACE would be ruled out; the judges were in trouble. They had been easy with SAM at the first heat, and though this was a little more decided, they were unwilling to declare MACE distanced, when for an apparently similar violation of rule, they had said nothing to SAM. So they decided that the race should go on.

New pools were started, and MCLAUGHLIN sold for $75 in $100 pools.

It was now 5¾ o'clock; the cars were due at 6, and we were obliged to leave. We present the following

SUMMARY.

DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—Friday, Aug. 8. Purse and Stake, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. McLaughlin names s. s. *Jim*				
S. McLaughlin names b. m. *Annie*	2	1	1	1
H. Woodruff names g. g. *Jesse*				
H. Woodruff names b. m. *Jinny*	.....dr.			
D. Mace names b. m. *Lady Crocheron*				
D. Mace names b. m. *Kate*	1	2	2	2

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half mile. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	41	1:23	2:52½
Second	41	1:21	2:44
Third	—	—	2:55½
Fourth	—	—	2:53½

To-day, three good horses—*Phebe*, *Gen. Halleck* and *Royal Charley*—will trot for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, at 3 o'clock, says the advertisement. There will undoubtedly be a good trot there, and we advise our readers to go and see it.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Capt. LARNED had his hands full yesterday. Recruits absolutely poured in upon him, and he and the inspecting officers had very little leisure from early morning until late in the afternoon. The old regiments mostly claimed his attention, Duryee's Zouaves in particular. Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR has recruited eighty-five new candidates for admission into the ranks of the glorious "red devils."

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The extensive arrangements commenced by Gen. SICKLES for the reinforcement of his gallant Brigade in the latter part of last month are nearly perfected. Offices will immediately be opened in all the principal cities of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio. In five of them stations are established and men can be mustered in. In Connecticut and Ohio men can be enlisted, but they must be sent on here for regular enrollment. The Fire Department has gone to work with a will to fill up the Fourth Excelsior, better known as the Second Fire Zouaves. Nine offices at as many engine-houses have been opened, and men come in rapidly. The brigade and its commander are among the most popular in the army. Both have a reputation for fighting that few can rival, and Gen. SICKLES himself is not only a fighting General, but he takes care of his men, and seeks to inspire in them good-will as well as confidence. He will get all the volunteers he wants.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This brigade is doing very well, though it meets with a powerful competition for the suffrages of our Hibernian fellow-citizens in the Empire (SPINOLA's) Brigade. Gen. MEAGHER leaves shortly to resume his command in the face of the enemy, and all recruits and officers are ordered to report to-day at headquarters, so as to be in readiness to leave in company with him.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment (late Halleck Guard) is filling up with great rapidity. It is mainly composed of a very superior class of men, is competently officered, and its commander, Col. PRISSNER, possesses the affection and respect of every individual who has come under his authority. There are over 400 men in camp already.

GEN. SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The headquarters of the Empire Brigade, No. 595 Broadway, will, henceforth, be opened for recruiting purposes on Sunday, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10½ A. M., and from 1 o'clock P. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. Mustering officers and medical inspectors will be at their respective headquarters to examine and muster in recruits.

A BOGUS MUSTERING OFFICER.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to PATRICK GARLAND, employed in Liberty-steeet, near Broadway. It smacks of black mail, and the Police, who are in search of the author, regard him as an extortionist. No Mr. THOMAS is to be found at the number indicated in Walker-street, but the officers may succeed in learning his whereabouts.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENNT, N. Y. S. V.

PATRICK GARLAND—*Sir*: Take notice that you were this day drafted into the above regiment for the term of three years, and are hereby notified to report yourself for duty within five days from the date of this notice, at the regimental headquarters, No. 42 Walker-street. In the event of your failure to do so, you will be treated as a *traitor*, and imprisoned till the close of the war, and your property confiscated.

Yours, A. G. THOMAS, Mustering Officer,
No. 42 Walker-street, New-York.

W. WITMARCH, Notary.

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE WAR.

THEY RAISE $25,000 FOR WAR EXPENSES.

The Police force are certainly up with the times. Their subscriptions in aid of the war will amount to about $25,000, apportioned as follows:

Commissioner Bowen	$500
Commissioner Acton	209
Commissioner Bergen	300
Superintendant Kennedy	70
Chief-Clerk Hawley	30
Inspectors Carpenter, Leonard, Folk and Dilks, $30 each	120
5 Police Surgeons, $25 each	125
37 Police Captains, $20 each	740
161 Sergeants, $15 each	2,415
1,965 Patrolmen, $10 each	19,650
83 Doormen, $8 each	664
Total	$24,714

This sum is to be devoted to raising a regiment from the Department, and to provide for the families of such members as may volunteer.

[Advertisement.]

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX WILL DO IT.—If you desire a neat, becoming and comfortable Summer hat, and are indisposed to expend too much upon its gratification, the only man you can depend upon is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He will sell you one of his handsomest straw hats—the popular "speckled"—for the low price of $2, or any other article in his store you may choose, at an equally low figure.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises, and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE ALLEGHANIANS—The most charming vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers at Barnum's Museum. They go to Boston to-night, to appear there Monday, and hence give their last concert this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mr. Chapman and lady, Miss Chapman, Miss Reed, Mrs. Edgebury, Mr. A. Whitestone and lady, Capt. Mapall, lady and child, Mrs E Rowan, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Burchall, Mrs. Williams, Miss Rosa Lang, Miss Butterworth, Miss Duffy, Miss E. Joye, Miss Lizzie Joye, Miss Guitieres, Rev. J. M.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Steam Frigate Tuscarora in Chase of a Rebel Craft.

The English Press on American Affairs.

The Prince de Joinville on the Retreat of Gen. McClellan.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 94.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 31, and Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch is herewith furnished.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamer *Merrimac*, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the rebels, which has been laying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound for Nassau *via* Madeira. On the night of the 29th, the United States frigate *Tuscarora* suddenly quitted Southampton, and her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the *Merrimac*. Large amounts are insured at LLOYDS upon the *Merrimac*, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to his brother, Duc DE AUMALE, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army to the James River, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. MCCLELLAN to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that JACKSON was about to act on MCCLELLAN's rear, and that BEAUREGARD had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting a panic among the Federal troops, and says: "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The *Times*, in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily, it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of Gen. BUTLER.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, the bill for raising funds for the relief of the distressed in manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Guard of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, 95 to 88, and the bill was recommitted.

It is semi-officialty notified that the Queen and the younger members of the Royal Family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium, for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reinhardtsfrum, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, the Queen's mother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel *incog.* with the Duceess of Lancaster.

FRANCE.

It is reported that on the 15th of August, the Napoleon *fête* day, the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto, in which he will allude to the great questions of the day.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th was heavy and lower. Rentes closed at 68f. 60c.

M. ROUCHER has been entrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The accounts of GARIBALDI's visit to Marsala record an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement. GARIBALDI, in the course of his speech, several times made use of the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of NAPOLEON, and said: "We have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one Prince ready for Rome, and another for Naples, and soon I know it."

At the banquet at Palermo, in honor of Marquis PALLEACINI, GARIBALDI proposed a toast concluding with the words, "Rome or death, but at Rome with VICTOR EMANUEL at our head."

LATEST—(VIA LONDONDERRY.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

The United States frigate *Tusearora* arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 31.

The sales of Cotton for three days were 25,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb., and closed with an upward tendency, though more quiet, holders still demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. CORN was easier. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull, at 25s.@20s. WHEAT quiet; red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN downward, with a decline of 3d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally inactive. Various authorities quote: BEEF nominal. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD steady, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firmer. COPPER quiet. RICE inactive. ASHES quiet, at 33s. for Pots, 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull, at 21s. 6d.@22s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 110s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COPPER has an upward tendency. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady, at 49s. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday at 94 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales on Thursday were: Illinois Central Shares, 51¼@50 discount; Erie Railroad, 26⅛@27⅜.

GOLD continues to flow into the Bank in large quantities, and the Money market is very easy. Good bills are quoted at 1¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 1.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters. The market has ruled firmer, and all qualities have advanced ⅛@⅜ penny on the week. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18¾d.
Fair Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	18¼d.
Fair Uplands	18¾d.	Middling Uplands	18⅛d.

The total stock of cotton in port is estimated 161,009 inclusive of 37,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Wheat is dull and easier.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is still inactive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1.

Consols closed on Thursday at 94¼ for money.

American Stocks are steady: Illinois Central, 50, 52; Erie, 27.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £387,000 since the last weekly report.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Richmond papers, of Aug. 2, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those which we have already published:

THE HOUR TO STRIKE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2.

We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands. In that Providence we cherish an abiding faith and an unfaltering trust. But we do not believe that the Providence of God conflicts with the free agency of man. It works for and with us in temporal as well as spiritual things; but in one as in the other, we must use the means vouchsafed and the opportunities afforded, and work out our own salvation. The hand of God has enabled us to smite back the enemy from the Chickahominy; but this was only the beginning of the work. If we do not follow it up—if we do not heap blow upon blow—if we permit our enemy again to rally and organize—then, indeed, shall the Summer be past, the harvest ended, and the day of our salvation delayed, if not forever gone.

We rejoice to believe that our Government fully appreciates this momentous truth. Now is the time to strike; now, while our banners are flashing in the light of victory; while every Southern sword mirrors the bright forms of glory and hope; while the accursed foe is preparing once more for a final spring; now is the time for a blow that shall crush this hydra-headed despotism forever, and send an electric thrill of deliverance and joy from one end to the other of this struggling, valiant, and glorious country.

Soldiers of the South, NAPOLEON told his warriors in Egypt that from the summit of the Pyramids forty centuries looked down upon them. Without the language of rhetorical exaggeration, we can say to you that from ten thousand anxious homes the eyes of mothers, sisters, wives and children are looking upon you—looking upon you, their brave and beloved—looking upon you as their only help and hope, save that God in whose hands are the issues of battles, and to whose Almighty throne arise day and night those prayers of faith which He has promised to answer and to bless. Inspired by such reflections, let our gallant sons of the South once more give their glorious banners to the breeze, and let the resolve of every heart be "victory or death."

The whole South looks on; the world looks on; the fate of future generations trembles in the balance. Never did such calamities visit a civilized and Christian people as those which now threaten every Southern home, and which can only be averted by the power of Heaven and your own strong arm. The result we cannot doubt. Only let there be no delay; not an hour's procrastination; it may be now or never.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the position of affairs on the Rappahannock, the impression prevails that active operations cannot be long delayed. For several days past the enemy have been making such disposition of his forces as to induce the belief that an advance is early contemplated. Passengers by the Central train, last evening, represent that the main army of POPE has moved up from Culpepper into Madison, and that a considerable infantry force had been advanced in a southwesterly direction as far as Stuartsville, in Greene County. This point is on the road leading into the valley, through Swift Run Gap, and only a few miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge.

The depredations committed by POPE's army in Culpepper are without parallel, even in this war of unheard-of atrocities. The infamous order of the Yankee Commandant of that Department has been put into practical operation, and, as a result, large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., have been stolen from their rightful owners, and the stock of wheat, corn, and other necessaries of life, constituting the sustenance of the people, have been appropriated to the use of the invaders. In some instances, families have been left upon the verge of starvation.

Acts of the most infamous character, enacted upon the negro women of the county, are reported in the presence of white ladies, and in some instances deeds of violence have been perpetrated upon respectable ladies themselves. Citizens are daily arrested and sent off to Washington, there to be incarcerated. Among others, Rev. JOHN COLE, an aged minister of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Sunday last and taken from his pulpit, for praying for the Confederacy. They stole from Capt. JOHN TAYLOR, an officer in the Confederate army, twenty-eight negroes, burnt his house and all the out-buildings, carried off his stock and everything else of value, and desolated his entire farm—one of the finest in the county.

FROM ROCKINGHAM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have heretofore mentioned that on Thursday and Friday of last week there was considerable excitement in Staunton, on account of the unpleasant proximity of the enemy, who was reported to be only some twenty miles distant, though at that writing we were unable to say in what direction he was supposed to be. This question has been solved by the Rockingham *Register* of yesterday. From this paper we learn that on Thursday, the 24th ult., a Yankee cavalry force of twelve hundred men, coming from Madison County, and entering the mountain at what is known as Turkey Ridge, in Greene County, dashed into Rockingham through the Swift Run Gap. They arrested a number of citizens in the vicinity of CONRAD's store, all of whom they subsequently released, except Mr. MEREDITH KNIGHTING.

They burnt Mr. KNIGHTING's house and took him along with them as a prisoner. The cause of the peculiarly harsh treatment of this gentleman is said to have been owing to the fact that some time since a Yankee soldier was shot and killed near his house. The Yankees made but a short stay at CONRAD's store, and then passed into Pike County, where another body of their forces is said to be stationed.

A part of our cavalry force, under command of Col. HARMAN, was sent in pursuit of the Yankees, but failed to come up with them. This unexpected raid threw the country around CONRAD's store into great excitement, and many citizens left, driving off their horses, cattle and hogs.

FROM CULPEPPER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Several gentlemen direct from Culpepper County reached this city yesterday evening, by the Central cars.

The Yankee rule in this county is severe beyond precedent in this war. The most abominable outrages are being perpetrated on the females, white and black. Every man of prominence who has come in their way has been arrested and sent off to Washington, their personal goods stolen or destroyed, their stock butchered, and their land laid waste. All the citizens who have the means have fled, or are preparing to do so.

It is thought the enemy has concentrated his forces at Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, some 18 miles west of Fredericksburgh, and about 20 miles distant from Orange Court-house. From this point the Yankees say they will advance upon Orange Court-house, and thence to Gordonsville.

From the Lynchburgh *Republican* we learn that the Yankees have boasted that they will take Gordonsville by this Saturday night without firing a gun.

The *Republican* has also learned, upon good authority, that a general engagement between our forces and the enemy was expected to take place yesterday.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

JOSEPH COX, who arrived in this city from Fort Delaware, on Tuesday, was captured while on a scout in the vicinity of Front Royal, on the 18th day of May, after having his horse shot under him, and was sent from there to the old Capitol prison, in Washington City. Here he remained until the 4th day of July, when he was transferred to Fort Delaware, from whence he escaped about a week after. In his escape he was accompanied by Mr. J. A. TOOLE, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. The first point reached by them after making land was Georgetown, Delaware. They passed through several towns in the same State, but cautiously refrained from making known their situation. When they arrived in Kent County, Maryland, they disclosed the fact that they were refugees from Fort Delaware, and found plenty of friends and sympathizers.

Mr. COX says that on the night of the 3d of July the Secessionists of Middletown, Del., hoisted a Confederate flag on a pole which had been erected by the Unionists, and that early on the morning of the 4th the "Stars and Bars" were saluted with forty rounds by the supporters of the Abolition Government. When they discovered their mistake they were so enraged that they immediately hauled down the flag and tore it into shreds, and vigorously applied themselves to washing the pole with soap and water, to cleanse it from the polluting effects of the Confederate banner.

He says that there were about four thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware when he left, and that they were very uncomfortably situated, with scarcely food enough to sustain life.

THE MIDNIGHT CANNONADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2.

A member of DARNEY's Artillery, who participated in the midnight engagement at Cozzens' Point, arrived in this city last evening, with the remains of WM. P. DALTON, of the same battery, who was killed by a shell. His account of the affair agrees mainly with the foregoing statement, though he says that the enemy's fire was very heavy, but, owing to the darkness of the night, not well directed. The scene on the opening of the cannonade, is described as magnificent. The long line of Federal vessels drawn up near the shore opposite, with their glimmering lights, reminded the beholder of an illumination for some festive occasion. Our informant could tell very little of what occurred afterward, except in regard to the part sustained by the battery to which he belongs.

"Long Tom" fired fifteen rounds, some of which they felt confident took effect upon the enemy's fleet. The crashing of timber was heard distinctly amid the roar of cannon, yet the darkness of the night rendered it impossible to make observations. The casualties in DARNEY's Company were three: W. E. DALTON, killed; THOMAS FARQUHAR and PATRICK GRAHAM, wounded. In PAGE's battery, H. THACKER and JOHN BROOKS, of Hanover, were severely injured by the premature explosion of a gun, and four others slightly wounded. If any further casualties occurre along our line, they have not yet been reported. The orders were, as we are informed, to fire a certain number of rounds at the enemy, and when this was accomplished our force quietly withdrew, and the engagement terminated.

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN JAMES RIVER

The Petersburgh *Express* learns from gentlemen who made observations from Coggin's Point, last Wednesday, that the Federal fleet then comprised 150 vessels, among which the names of the *Vanderbilt*, the *Metamora*, and ten other large steamers, were legible by the aid of a telescope. During Wednesday four large transports, loaded with troops, came up the river. The number of tents at Berkeley seemed less than on the week before. This may have been owing to a removal to the forests back of Berkeley. Persons in the neighborhood think MCCLELLAN's force has been reduced, but are not positive on that point. A balloon yclept "The Intrepid," containing two persons, made an ascension, and hovered for two hours over MCCLELLAN's camp.

ITEMS.

The prisoners captured by Major BAILEY, in his brilliant cavalry dash on Somerville, the County seat of Nicholas, on Friday last, arrived in Lynchburgh on Thursday night. They number sixty-four privates, and four commissioned officers, among them Lieut-Col. STARR, the commandant of the place at the time of its capture. Dr. RISCKER is not among the number, having been detained at the Salt Sulphur Springs, the authorities not having decided whether he shall be treated as a spy or a prisoner of war.

The repairs necessary to make the City Point Railroad in a passable condition, being still incomplete, the sick and wounded Yankees, lodged at the Confederate States Military Prison, corner of Second and Cary streets, yet remain in their old position. They will be dispatched homeward in a very few days.

LETCHER, the Old Dominion's drunken Governor, has left the Capital for Wytheville, to look after the rebel troops of the State line. He threatens to demand from the Confederate Government all "Virginia traitors," so that he can bring them to speedy and condign punishment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls Gen. POPE the "prince of liars,' and adds "that he is only second to HALLECK in the art of lying, and is one of the greatest blackguards in the Yankee army."

THE TURF.

Double Team Trotting at Fashion Course.

Three good and well-known double teams were advertised to trot on the Fashion track yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is hardly necessary to say that they didn't do it, although the next best thing to it was done—in other words, two good and well-known double teams appeared upon the track at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The unvarying delay in showing, the unnecessary waste of time, the anxiety consequent to all those who must leave before the race is concluded, or lose the cars and the lack of facilities for getting to and from the track and dépôt, are telling upon the attendance at the races.

There are no pleasanter grounds near the City than those of Mr. CROCHERON; there is no more commodious and airy hotel than his; there are no better dinners than those gotten up by his accomplished better-half; there is no such track in the country as the Fashion, and there are no better or prettier races than can be seen there, and yet there is a paucity of attendance and a lack of public interest, for which there is a very good reason.

If Mr. CROCHERON will see to it that the races commence at the time advertised, will provide a quarter-charging omnibus at the dépôt for those who have no animules of their own, and will thus enable spectators to take the 5 o'clock train home, he will oblige the public, secure custom for his excellent hotel and well-managed track, gratify the sporting community, and put money in his purse.

SAM MCLAUGHLIN named the sorrel stallion *Jim* and the brown mare *Annie*, and MACE named the brown mare *Lady Crocheron*, called after the popular Madame of ye Crocheron House, and the bay mare *Kate*.

They are both well-known teams, and their contest excited a great deal of anticipatory interest. MCLAUGHLIN'S team was the favorite in the pool and on the field. In $100 pools he brought $60, $65 and $70, against the balance for MACE.

With the understanding, then, that MCLAUGHLIN was the favorite decidedly, the spectators waited impatiently for the

FIRST HEAT.

At about 4½ o'clock, both teams showed up, and appeared in good condition. MCLAUGHLIN made the track several times, and got his horses well lathered before the first attempt to score. Finally, MACE having won the pole, they attempted to start, and as is the custom at this track, they came along at a very fast galt, apparently about to secure a good start, when SAM broke badly, and "no go" was the result. The second attempt was more successful, and a very fair send-off was gotten. While going around the turn, SAM broke, and MACE getting well ahead, passed the quarter pole in 41 seconds.

The gap was increased little by little to full five lengths, while SAM was just up and down the whole time. MACE made the half-mile in 1:23, but got badly up just then, and SAM reduced the gap materially.

MACE soon got his feet again, and shot on, seemingly with a fair prospect of distancing SAM, whose team is not of the kind which makes by breaking. The relative positions were unchanged, while they made MACE in the van the third quarter, but after that MACE lost by breaking, and SAM, whose stallion was trotting while his mate was running, got almost upon his wheel.

The mile was made in the unsatisfactory time of 2:52½, MACE getting home some five lengths ahead.

The friends of the winner insisted that SAM should be distanced, as he had gained to a great extent by running; but, after anxious consultation, the judges decreed that he made nothing and was entitled to his position.

Some discontented persons grumbled, and made themselves peripatetic perspiration generators, all to no purpose, but to the majority of those present the ruling was satisfactory.

Pool-purchasers now found occasion to hedge, to scratch their heads, and to wonder what was the matter. It was evidently not speed that had turned the tide against the favorite, for the time was poor; but *what* it was they couldn't tell. So they did the only thing possible under the circumstances—bet the other way, drank soda-cocktails, and punched in the upturned stomach a portly turtle which inoffensively and conspicuously occupied the middle of the barroom.

THE SECOND HEAT

Undid all the impressions created by the first, and set at sea all speculations and surmises. Prophecying was as vain as preaching. The horses came up looking well, and, like the Scriptural war steed, "eager for the fray."

At the turn SAM managed to get the pole away from MACE, and the race became a trail. MACE fell behind and SAM exultingly took the quarter in 41 seconds. The gap increased, and continued to increase, while MACE went up and up and up, and SAM in good time went on and on. He made the half mile in 1:21, and as yet had made no break. It looked as though MACE would be distanced—his team worked very badly, and it was with difficulty that he could manage them. At the third quarter both were up, SAM very badly, and MACE gained somewhat. SAM rallied and MACE broke. SAM came home in good conditon and at a slapping gait, while MACE was holding a running horse with a trotting mate. The time made, SAM being the winner of the heat, was 2 minutes 44 seconds, a very great improvement on the former record.

Two thirds of the people on the ground thought that MACE would be ruled out; the judges were in trouble. They had been easy with SAM at the first heat, and though this was a little more decided, they were unwilling to declare MACE distanced, when for an apparently similar violation of rule, they had said nothing to SAM. So they decided that the race should go on.

New pools were started, and MCLAUGHLIN sold for $75 in $100 pools.

It was now 5¾ o'clock; the cars were due at 6, and we were obliged to leave. We present the following

SUMMARY.

DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—Friday, Aug. 8. Purse and Stake, $1.000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. McLaughlin names s. s. *Jim*	}	2	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin names b. m. *Annie*	}				
H. Woodruff names g. g. *Jesse*	}	dr.			
H. Woodruff names b. m. *Jinny*	}				
D. Mace names b. m. *Lady Crocheron*	}	1	2	2	2
D. Mace names b. m. *Kate*	}				

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half mile. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	41	1:23	2:52⅛
Second	41	1:21	2:44
Third	—	—	2:55½
Fourth	—	—	2:53½

To-day, three good horses—*Phebe*, *Gen. Halleck* and *Royal Charley*—will trot for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, at 3 o'clock, says the advertisement. There will undoubtedly be a good trot there, and we advise our readers to go and see it.

Death of Sir Allen Napier McNab.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

Hon. Sir ALLEN NAPIER MCNAB died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, of gastric fever, after a short illness. He was 64 years of age.

THE MURDER OF GEN. MCCOOK.

Interesting Particulars of the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to-night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

I write this at midnight, and, therefore, am unable to send you as full particulars as I could wish. On Tuesday last Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance, near Salem, Ala., on his way to his brigade. The ambulance was travelling over the usual military road, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation, where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves, they passed on with the sick General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed, for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles, the driver discovered that he was pursued by gurrillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. MCCOOK's condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The rebel leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian and shot through the side. The wound was fatal—Gen. MCCOOK surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were: "Tell ALECK," (alluding to his brother, Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK,) "and the rest, that I have tried to live like a man and do my duty." When the news of the murder became known among the camps the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, MCCOOK's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder, were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

The guerrilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle Creek was fired into at different points. Fortunately no damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers. The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerrilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded. Immediate, prompt and decisive action should be taken in the matter. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerrillas near the city.

As I write this dispatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured on every countenance. The death of Gen. MCCOOK will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon the barbarous assassins of this brave and gallant leader. Gov. JOHNSON and other prominent Union men have called to view the remains. The Governor was visibly affected by the sight of the corpse of his late friend.

It is rumored that a number of prominent secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists."

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MCCOOK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the City Council this morning, a committee of three was appointed to act in connection with other committees to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Gen. MCCOOK, with power to proceed to Louisville to escort the body to this city. Resolutions were passed that the City Council attend the funeral, that the Mayor invite the different military and civic associations, and the Chamber of Commerce, to do likewise.

GEN. ROBERT MCCOOK.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK was an Ohioan by birth, and has, or has had, three brothers commanding in the army—all notable for valor and ability.

Gen. MCCOOK entered the service as Colonel of the Ninth Ohio, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he participated in the brilliant campaign of MCCLELLAN in that section. When the regiment was withdrawn from that department it was attached to BUELL's Division, and its Colonel made a Brigadier-General. His brigade followed the fortunes of Gen. BUELL's advancing columns, and after the capture of Nashville, Gen. MCCOOK was pushed forward with Gen. THOMAS' Division to unite with Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. At Columbia, Tenn., Gen. MCCOOK taught the Western guerrillas the first lesson of retaliation. Gen. MCCOOK was engaged in repairing the bridge when parties of citizens fired on his men. He sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But having been so leniently dealt with previously they paid no attention to the threat.

Next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. MCCOOK, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which was continued for two or three hours without intermission. He then ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, after which time they were not molested.

Gen. MCCOOK participated in the battle of Shiloh, and after the evacuation of Corinth proceeded with Gen. BUELL's department eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway. He was a brave man and a thorough soldier.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Williams College.

President HOPKINS opened the exercises of Commencement week at Williams College, on Sunday last, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He took his text from Peter ii., 4–5: "To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious, ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house." In the evening the address before the Mills Theological Society was delivered by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, lately a missionary at Mosul. He opened his address with a reference to the condition of the country, and acknowledged the necessity of every young man devoting himself to her service, but considered it wrong, even under these circumstances, to neglect the missionary cause, in behalf of which he spoke. The missionary life is desirable because it causes those who follow it to become like Christ. To prove this was the object of his remarks. The speaker was instructive and at times eloquent, and those were fully repaid for their attendandance who heard him.

The exercises of the next day, Monday, consisted of addresses before the Adelphic Union Society by W. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., of Boston, and Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening. Mr. GARRISON favorably disappointed those who heard him by being less radical than it was supposed he would be. His subject was "Our National Visitation."

Prof. FOWLER's address in the evening was on "Our National Crisis."

Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the meeting of the Alumni. This was held in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock, Hon. H. L. SABIN, President of the Association, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer. Rev. Mr. NOBLE officiating. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Necrological list for the past year was read by the Secretary, Prof. GRIFFIN. The names of the Alumni who have died this year (1861–2) are as follows:

Class of 1799—Hon. Peter Starr.
Class of 1801—Hon. Henry C. Martindale.
Class of 1801—Jared Curtis, Esq.
Class of 1802—Rev. Lyman Strong.
Class of 1804—Barnabas King, D. D.
Class of 1805—Absalom Townsend, Esq.
Class of 1806—Hon. Aaron King.
Class of 1808—James F. Coggswell, Esq.
Class of 1812—Rev. John Woods.
Class of 1814—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, L.L. D.
Class of 1818—Joshua N. Danforth, D.D.
Class of 1837—Rev. Charles O. Hill.
Class of 1839—Chas. H. Williams, Esq.
Class of 1855—Capt. John Foot.
Class of 1859—George A. Wiswall, Esq.

During the meeting, remarks were made by Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Hon. Mr. BARTLETT, Rev. Dr. TODD and others.

The following patriotic resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Alumni of Williams College, here assembled, That the war which the United States are now waging for the maintenance of the National authority and the suppression of the slaveholders' great but causeless rebellion, demands the coöperation of all authorities and all citizens. And we, therefore, promise for ourselves and urge upon others, of whatever profession or condition in life, not only to study how the country can best be served, but to save it actively with all the means possible and lawful.

Resolved, further, That in order to meet the exigencies of this iron time, all peaceful pursuits must accommodate themselves to the demands of war, and our youth, especially, should be made acquainted with the use of arms, and we, therefore, recommend to the Trustees and Faculty of this College to give the students hereafter during the war instruction and exercise in the military art.

The officers of the Alumni chosen for the coming year are Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, President; Hon. J. D. COLT, Vice-President; Rev. N. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sigma Phi's held their annual Convention, which was addressed by Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College. Mr. BURNHAM read a poem, and the New-York Seventh Regiment band furnished the music.

Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors took part in the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition in the evening.

On Wednesday the Commencement exercises proper transpired. Fifty-two members of the graduating class received the degree of A. B.

MYRON W. SMITH, of Rutgers College, and Rev. SANDFORD H. SMITH were admitted, *ad eundum*, A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon JOHN B. HOLMES, of Sand Lake, N. Y. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of New-York, and Rev. ALBERT TRAVER, of Poughkeepsie.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of Mr. ROWLAND's fourth vessel was laid yesterday at Greenpoint. She is to be exclusively iron, and will be of extraordinary strength. A large number of persons was present on the occasion, and the foreman who has the supervision of the work mustered all the employes to participate in the act. She will be 226 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. She will have two turrets, and be finished in a few months. Her tonnage will be over 1,000. The machinery is to be built at the Morgan Iron Works in this City.

There are over 1,100 men employed at Mr. ROWLAND's Continental Works, and yesterday the oath of allegiance was begun to be administered to them. It is said that the Government intends to have the loyalty of all its employes practically tested. There are now nearly 20,000 men working on her men-of-war, and every one of them will have to be sworn. The men at Greenpoint, with very few exceptions, took the oath readily. Some there were who thought it was a "dodge" to make soldiers of them, but when the matter was explained, their good disposition became apparent.

Parties wishing to see the launch at the Navy-yard, this morning, will have to be inside the gate at 9 o'clock A. M., as the *Lackawanna* will be floated out of the ship-house at full tide. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be properly cared for. The Commandant of the Yard, Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, will preside.

The trial trip of the new steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua*, which sailed from Boston a few days since, has proved eminently successful. She will be prepared for active sea service immediately. We gave a description of this vessel, and a list of her officers some time since.

A Marine General Court-martial is ordered to convene at once at Boston, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Capt. COHEN, of this station, yesterday received instructions from the Navy Department to repair to Charlestown and report as a member of the Court. His duties will be performed in his absence by the next senior officer. Capt. COHEN had only just entered on his business at the Flushing-avenue Barracks.

The work of building iron-clad vessels seems to have only begun. In addition to the four ordered some time since, the tremendous ram contracted for by Mr. WEBB, and the California iron battery, building at Jersey City, the keel of a new iron gunboat is to be laid at the works of Messrs. REANY & Co., of Chester, Penn., in a few days, where there are already two vessels under way. Besides all these, it is said that others are to be built in California. The last one agreed for—that to be built by the REANYS—236 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, will be a side-wheel craft, intended for harbor use.

The new steam frigate *Lackawanna*, now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be launched at full tide this forenoon, precisely at 9 o'clock. Orders have been issued to permit all respectable persons to witness the launch. The *Lackawanna* is one of the four large steam vessels intended for ocean service, which were ordered to be built by the Navy Department some months since. They are in course of completion as follows:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where.
Lackawanna	Ready for launching	Brooklyn.
Ticonderoga	Nearly so	Brooklyn.
Shenandoah	Just commenced	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	Already launched	Portsmouth, N. H.

These vessels are over 1,500 tons burden, and rate with the *Lancaster*, and ships of that class.

Capt. TURNER, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, is dead. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant, in the Second Artillery, on the 20th of May, 1857, and had only seen a few years' military service when it pleased God to take him. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Fourth Foot, of which SILAS CASEY is Colonel, in November last, and fought gallantly with his company in the severe engagement of the Chickahominy. Capt. TURNER is son to Commander TURNER, who is the commanding officer of the iron-clad frigate *New-Ironsides*, now ready for sea at Philadelphia. The TURNERS, we believe, are a Virginian family of great respectability. The late Capt. TURNER died at his father's house, Newport, R. I., in his 25th year.

Arrests Under the Last Order of the War Department.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8.

Several arrests have already been made under to-day's order of the Secretary of War prohibiting leaving the country. Over fifty left on the boat last night, from all parts of the State, and probably 100 would have gone to-night.

The regiment from this district is probably more than full. Towns allotted 40 men have raised more than 100.

Extraordinary Fall of Rain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., there fell at my place of observation 3.25 inches of rain in one hour and forty-five minutes. This is the greatest fall of water within so short a period of time that I have observed at any date of my record. In the year 1845, indeed, it fell at a greater rate for a shorter period, viz.: 2.40 inches in forty minutes on the 14th of July, and on the 29th of August, 1861, in twenty-five minutes, 1.65 inches, but each of these was limited to those amounts, so that although the rate was, in the former case, 6.30 inches in one hour and forty-five minutes, in the latter 6.93 in same period, yet they only attained 2.40 and 1.65.

The rain of the 5th instant was accompanied by the greatest thunder and lightning of the season.

The amount of rain in July, in the aggregate, though much inferior to that of June, being 9.34 inches against 15.20 inches in the former month, was the greatest in any July that I have recorded, except 1855, when it was 11.75 inches.

J. NELSON MCGIFFERT.

MILTON HALL, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1862.

— Rev. W. Broaddus, D. D., of Fredericksburgh, is among those confined in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington. He is held as a hostage for certain Union men of that town who have been spirited off to Richmond.

[Advertisement.]

THE MONITORS—HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 308 BROADWAY.—Young men willing to serve their country, and desirous of uniting with a company of sober and moral, as well as fighting men, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves. Capt. HOWLAND, the Commandant, is an old Seventh Regiment officer, competent as a soldier, and careful of his men.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX WILL DO IT.—If you desire a neat, becoming and